AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER

DECEMBER, 1895.

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES IN
1824-25.*

(Continued from page 307.)



Sept. 28, o'clock the General, accompanied by Governor Shulze, of Pennsylvania, entered Rush's field, containing fifty four acres, about a mile and a half from Kensington, on the Frankfort road, "a half a mile beyond the first turn-pike gate," for the purpose of reviewing the troops from Philadelphia and the adjoining counties, under the command of General Thomas Cadwalader, to the amount of about six thousand

men formed in a hollow square. He rode in the elegant barouche and six which had been provided by the committee to convey him from Morrisville to Philadelphia. His arrival was announced by the acclamations of at least fifty thousand people assembled to witness it, for it was a special holiday known as "Lafayette Day," and by a grand salute of one hundred guns from the artillery under the command of Colonel A. M. Prevost. The barouche drawn by four black horses containing the son of General Lafayette and several other barouches, also entered the square. In a few moments the General descended from his carriage, and was introduced to Major-General Brown, the field officers and others. Attended by the Governor and General Cadwalader on his right, and by Major Gamble, U. S. Marine

^{*} From information supplied by members of the Patriotic-Hereditary Societies of the United States. This illustrated account of the tour of the Nation's Guest was begun in our issue of July, 1895.

Corps on his left, General Lafayette then passed along the whole line of troops on foot, with his hat off, and bowing at almost every step. The bands of music attached to the different corps of Volunteers,

play-

ed a variety of appropriate airs during the review. A fine corps of mounted men, under Colonel Darling-



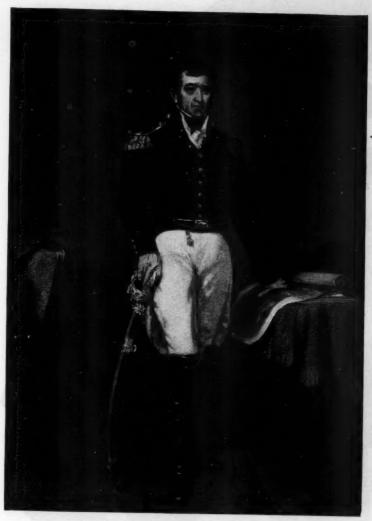
MRS. ROBERT MORRIS.*

ton, from Chester, were also reviewed. The General expressed himself highly delighted with the admirable appearance and conduct of all the troops.

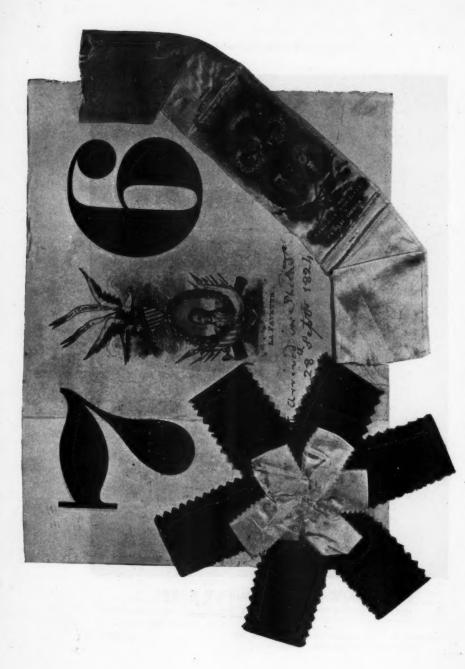
At twelve o'clock they took up the line of march to the city. The military and civic procession was formed between twelve and one o'clock, the advance of the latter resting on Kensington

CIVIC ARCH IN FOURTH STREET ABOVE, ST. TAMMANY. (From Watson's MS. Annals of Philadelphia.)

^{*} From miniature by C. W. Peale, owned by her descendant, I. C. Van den Heuvel, New York City.



MAJOR-GENERAL JACOB BROWN, U. S. ARMY.



BADGES AND COCKADE WORN BY JOHN KESSLER AND OTHER REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AT THE RECEPTION OF Roproduced from the '95 Year-Book, Minnesota Society Sons of the American Revolution. LA FAYETTE IN PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 28, 1824.

bridge. About one o'clock the procession commenced its march, Colonel Swift being chief marshal of the day, his aid being Mr. James S. Skerretts, and assistant marshals: Henry Shoemaker, Bloomfield McIlvaine, James Harper, James C. Biddle, Edward S. Coxe, Edward Twells, Edward Ingersoll, Thomas Penrose, Thomas Morrell and Mordecai S. Lewis. Major-General Cadwalader and Majors Morris and McCall of his staff, Major Gamble, of the Marine Corps, and the mounted officers of the militia of



LA FAYETTE IN PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 28, 1824.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ROBERT PATTERSON.



IUDGE RICHARD PETERS.

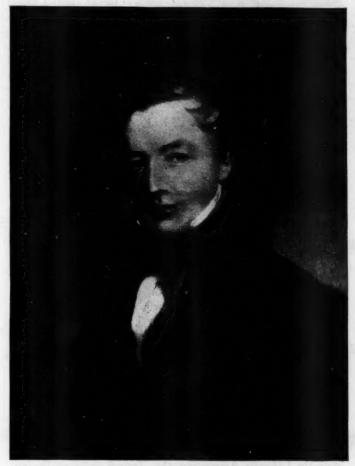
Copy of original oil Painting by Rembrandt Peale. The original now in possession of Mrs. Richard Peters, Atlanta, Ga.

the first division and the neighboring counties, among whom were two or three heroes of the Revolution, formed the advance of the procession. Brigadier-General Robert Patterson and his staff, succeeded at the head of the first division of Pennsylvania Volunteers, including a squadron of Cavalry, under

command of Captain J. R. C. Smith and Lieutenant Van Gelder, Colonel Watmough's battalion of Infantry and the Artillery under Colonel Prevost, and the regiments of Colonels Ladd, Roney, Bastien, McMahon, Strahan, Simmons, Patterson and Browne. After these followed three open carriages, with the members of the Committee of Arrangements. Then came the welcome guest of the nation, accompanied by the venerable Judge Richard Peters, a patriot of the Revolution, the secretary and soul of the war office, in a splendid barouche and six, with the 1st County and 1st City Troops as a bodyguard,* succeeded

^{*}On September 26 the 1st City Troop went to Holmesburg and was joined by the 2d City Troop, and 1st and 3d County Troops, the whole under command of Captain J. R. C. Smith. They were joined at Morrisville by the 2d County Troop and the Bucks County Troop, and were with Lafayette as escort to Frankfort. Lafayette visited Frankfort in the morning and was received by Isaac Worrell, town clerk.

by Governor Shulze, his aids, and the adjutant-general of Pennsylvania, in a barouche and four, the son and secretary of Lafayette in another barouche, and General Brown, U. S. Army, and Governor Williamson, of New Jersey, in their carriages. In the rear of these were the troops of Cavalry and the Infantry. Among them two troops of Norristown Cavalry, Captains



MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS CADWALADER.



Holstein and Matthews; Chester County Cavalry, Captain Harris; 1st and 3d Infantry regiments, Lieutenant-Colonel Gever and Colonel J. G. Prevost; Captain Beck's Cavalry; 3d County Troop; Peter's Cumberland County (N. J.) Troop; Salem Troop; a battalion of Riflemen, Major Badger; Easton battalion, Colonel Wagner; 1st and 2d County regiments, Colonel Duffield and Colonel Riter and the Lancaster Infantry. Captains Hambright

and Reynolds. Then commenced the civic part of the procession, at the head of which was Chief Marshal Swift.

At the head of each division was a workshop, in which were workmen at their employments; a banner accompanied each of these workshops, containing portraits of Washington and Lafayette, with this inscription, "To their wisdom and courage we owe the free exercise of our industry." The printers were the most remarkable among all these mechanics. Over a press which they had in operation in the open street, was the following inscription, "Liberty of the Press, the surest guarantee of the rights of Man." From this press, an ode to Lafayette, written by James N. Barker, was thrown into the carriages, and among the crowd as they passed. After the mechanics, followed the public schools, the masters and scholars all being decorated with a ribband bearing a portrait of the General and the motto "Welcome Lafayette." Following were the Red Men of the State, the Lafayette Association, the True Republican Society,

the Washington and Lafayette Society and the German-American Society.

One hundred and twenty surviving soldiers of the Revolution seated in four successive large open cars, resembling tents, with appropriate mottoes and devices, followed the Chief Marshal and were loudly cheered as they passed. They were followed by the 2d brigade of Volunteers, under General Castor and Colonels Fraley, Brewster, Riter, Taylor, Pluck, Thompson, Hergesheimer, Carr and Duffield, the Montgomery and other Volunteers from the neighboring counties. In every square along which the procession moved from Kensington to the State House, scaffoldings were erected with seats on them, and they were filled with spectators, chiefly females, to welcome Lafayette to the city. The windows of the houses along the route were



CIVIC ARCH IN CHESTNUT STREET AT INDEPENDENCE HALL.
(From Watson's MS. Annals of Philadelphia.)



JUDGE JOHN B. GIBSON.

thrown open, and ladies in them joined in the applause as the General passed along. The venerable hero rode with his hat in his hand and was constantly bowing in acknowledgment of these testimonials of gratitude and esteem.

When the General crossed the city line the event was announced by a salute from the U. S. frigate, John Adams. The crowd now became immense and the shouts were ten times redoubled. The commissioners of the Northern Liberties, and the Committee of Ar-

rangement of that district, assembled at the civic arch in Fourth street above Tammany, on a stage prepared for the occasion, where the barouche stopped and General Lafayette was welcomed by Daniel Groves, Esq., the president of the corporation, and an address presented to him in behalf of the district.

At an arch at the corner of Fourth and Vine streets two stages were erected, on one of which were arranged twenty-four youths, and on the other twenty-four young girls, dressed in white, with garlands of flowers. As the General approached, they welcomed him with an appropriate song of praise. On passing the Bank of the United States, where the surviving officers of the Revolution and the Marine Corps were assembled, the General stopped the barouche and stood up and made a short but affectionate address to his former companions.

The decorations upon all the buildings and the thirteen arches were extremely beautiful, and evinced ingenuity and ardent patriotism—all were devoted to Lafayette, the hero, the philanthropist, the friend of America, of freedom and mankind.

The civic arch, which crossed Chestnut street in front of Independence Hall was constructed of frame work covered with canvas, and painted in perfect imitation of stone. It was designed by Mr. Strickland and executed under the direction of Messrs. Warren, Darley and Jefferson of the Chestnut Street Theatre.

More than six hours were consumed in proceeding from Frankfort to the State House where the General arrived at five o'clock. The line of march having been down Fourth street to Arch street, to Eleventh street, to Chestnut street, to Eighth street, to Spruce street, to Second street, to Chestnut street, up to the grand civic arch in front of the State House. His arrival was announced by another salute from the John Adams, which had dropped down to Chestnut street wharf. Previous to this the military were drawn up in two lines on Chestnut street facing inwards. "As the veteran passed between these lines, and descended from his barouche, and was conducted under the civic arch into Independence Hall, the shouts of the immense multitude collected about this spot, the waving of hats by the crowd that filled the side space in front of the State House, and of handkerchiefs from the thronging balconies, galleries and windows, resplendent with beauty, gave an animation to the scene which cannot be easily described." A fine band of music played the appropriate air, "See the Conquering Hero Comes," as he alighted and passed along the covered way, and through

the main door of entrance into the vestibule. He several times stopped to bow in various directions to the friends who surrounded him on every side. After the General had been conducted by the committee into the room opposite Independence Hall, the procession moved on. The proper arrangement having been made, the General was ushered into the hall, and led to the statue of Washington, when Mayor



MAYOR JOSEPH WATSON.

Watson delivered an eloquent address, to which address the General replied:

My entrance through this fair and great city, amidst the most solemn and affecting recollections, and under all circumstances of a welcome which no expression could adequately acknowledge, has excited emotions in my heart, in which are mingled the feeling of nearly fifty years.

Here, sir, within these sacred walls, by a council of wise and devoted patriots, and in a style worthy of the deed itself, was boldly declared the independence of these vast United States, which, while it anticipated the independence, and, I hope, the republican independence of the whole American hemisphere, has begun, for the civilized world, the era of a new and of the only true social order founded on the unalienable rights of man, the practicability and advantages of which are every day admirably demonstrated by the happiness and prosperity of your populous city.

Here, sir, was planned the formation of our virtuous, brave, Revolutionary army, and the Providential inspiration received, that gave the command of it to our beloved, matchless Washington. But these and many other remembrances, are mingled with a deep regret for the numerous contemporaries, for the great and good men, whose loss we have remained to mourn. It is to their services, sir, to your regard for their memory, to your knowledge of the friendships I have enjoyed, that I refer the greater part of the honors here and elsewhere received, much superior to my individual merit.

It is also under the auspices of their venerated names, as well as under the impulse of my own sentiments, that I beg you, Mr. Mayor, you gentlemen, of both councils, and all the citizens of Philadelphia, to accept the tribute of my affectionate respect and profound gratitude.

After this address many of the company were individually presented, the suite of the Governor, Judges Tilghman, Gibson, Duncan and Bushrod Washington; the Cincinnati; and the presidents of councils by the Mayor; the councils by their respective presidents; the alderman by the Recorder; and the citizens and guests by Joseph S. Lewis, Esq., of the committee of councils. One of the first to come forward was Colonel Forrest, an old friend of Lafayette. These two old gentlemen embraced and kissed and shed tears of joy. Another old man to greet him was Thomas McGee, of Holmesburg, who was a private at Yorktown and assisted Lafayette into the cannon-port of the redoubt.

The General was conducted at five P. M. through the State House yard to Walnut street and placed in his barouche, and was escorted by the 1st Troop, Lieutenant Simmons; Washington Grays, Captain Childs; Lafayette Grays, Captain Bilington, and three companies from Colonel Geyer's regiment, all under

command of Colonel Williams, to the Mansion House, on Third street, above Spruce, where he resided while in the city.

"At night the city was in a blaze of light, with splendid transparencies in many of the streets. Many of the wealthy citizens arrayed their windows with beautiful ornaments of marble and alabaster, and decorated them in a charming manner with flowers of various hues and lamps of gorgeous colors. The United States Bank was a perfect anomaly in illumination." After a brief rest the General went in his carriage to call upon Mrs. Robert Morris, the widow of the financier of the Revolution, who then resided on south side of Chestnut street, above Tenth, No. 282, and after presumably a pleasant visit he returned to the Mansion House, or Washington Hall and Hotel, where he attended a banquet given in his honor by about seventy gentlemen, which was kept up to a late hour.

C. H. B.

(To be continued.)

Thomas Boude, captain of 3d company, First Regiment Pennsylvania Line, and his wife, Amelia, from silhouettes owned by Miss E. B. Whitehill, Lancaster, Pa.



MONTHLY RETURN OF THE FIRST COMMANDED BY LIEUT.-COL: HARMAR,

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	1	Con	nn	iss	ior	ed			S	taf	f.	11	N	on-	Co	mı	nis	ď
		andant.						2						eant.		1	100	Fifers.
Companies.	Colonel.	LtCol. Commandant.	LtColonel.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutant.	Paymaster.	Quartermaster	Surgeon.	Mate.	Sergt. Major.	O'rmaster Sergeant.	Drum Major.	Fife Major.	Sergeants.	Drummers and Fifers
Light Infantry					1 1	2											3 2 1	1 11 11 11
Bankson					1	1								1			3 2 2	1
Total			I	I	5	5			I	1	1		I	I		1	14	1
Sick, present	1				2	2		1									8 2 3 19 3	
Total	1	1	-	1	1	14		I	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	35	
Total Officers	1	-	1	1	-	19	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	49	-
Vacant							2					1			1			
Establishment	1		1	1	9	19	2	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	45	1
		Fi	T	FOR	A	CT	101	N.										
	1	1	1	1	5	6		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	1
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Names.	1		wh	ose	1			ces		R	ea	soi	ıs.	1			e o	
Col. Brodhead Capt. Bankson Lieut. Butler Lieut. Miligan Lieut. Moore Lieut. McCallum	L.	n. Col.	Gr	een	r	Per	-			1	1	11		J	lay	70	h µth	
Lieut. Dinny Lieut. Hammond Capt. Boude and his Con Capt. Irvine "	Ge	n.	Gi:	st- tacl	hec	Cha	arle P	est'	n	/lv:		a,	Jur	Ji	ine	24	ļth	

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF FOOT, CAMP JAMES ISLAND, JUNE 27th, 1783.

		R	ANK	AND	FILE	17.13	413		to	Van Co ple	m-	A			ns S letur		e
Pres	ent.	Sic	k.	1			111			rs.		Vā.		-	Jo	oine	ed.
Fit for Duty.	On Duty.	Present.	Absent.	On Command.	On Extra Service.	On Furlough.	Confined.	Total.	Sergeants.	Drummers and Fifers.	Rank and File.	Dead.	Deserted.	Transferred.	Sergeants.	Drum's and Fifers.	Rank and File.
23 27 20 23	8 56 8	15 7 12 13	46756	3 4 5 5 5 5 5	1 1 2		1	52 49 51 55 63		1	16 19 17 13 5		6 13 7 7				
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169	50	88	44	143	10	6	2	_	-	6	100	-	44				
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			44	143	10					1		_	_			1	
			Fit for Action,	Wanting Arms.	Proof.												
			219		219												

Sergeants DeHart, Carney and Fanning deserted since last monthly return.

MONTHLY RETURN OF THE FIRST COMMANDED BY LIEUT.-COL. HARMAR,

	1			0	ffic	er	P	res	en	F	it f	or	Du	ty.			
	C	om	mi	ssic	ne	d,		S	taí	Ŧ.		No	on-	Co	mı	nis	'd.
	Colonel.	LtColonel.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutant.	Paymaster.	Quartermaster.	Surgeon,	Mate.	Sergeant Major.	Q'rmaster Sergeant.	Drum Major.	Fife Major.	Sergeants.	Drummers and Fifers.
Total		I	1	7	11		1	1	1	1		1	1		1	25	13
Sick, present Sick, absent On Duty, present					1											16	I
Sick, present	1			1	4 3											4	
Total	1	1	1	2	8											22	2
Total Officers	1	1	1	9	19		1	1	1	1	-	1	1		1	47	15
Vacant			-			2					I			1			3
Establishment	1	I	I	9	19	2	I	I	1	I	1	1	I	1	1	45	18

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF FOOT, PHILADELPHIA BARRACKS, JULY 31, 1783.

		RAN	K AN	D I	ILE			307	to	Colet	t'g m- e.							Si			
Pres	ent.	Sic	k.																Jo	oine	ed.
Fit for Duty.	On Duty.	Present.	Absent.	On Command.	On Extra Service.	On Furlough.	Confined.	Total.	Sergeants.	Drums and Fifes.	Kank and File.	Dead.	Inability.	Time Expired.	Deserted.	Transferred.	Promoted.	Reduced.	Sergeants.	Drum's and Fife's.	Rank and File.
282	22	140	16	3	7	21	2	493		3	119	6	-	-	35	1	1			3	22

N. B.—Sergeant-Major Burns dead. Sergeant-Major McDonald, who acted as orderly Sergeant to Captain Bowen's Company, appointed in his place. Sergeant Heffernan, orderly Sergeant to Captain Bankson's Company, deserted since last return. Sergeant Digby, Sergeant Sands, Sergeant DeHart and Drum-Major Burns, who deserted from the regiment in Carolina, having joined the regiment, were tried by a regimental court-martial and sentenced to be reduced to private Centinels.

INSPECTION RETURN OF THE FIRST COMMANDED BY LIEUT.-COL. HARMAR,

	- Later Holle	_									ME	EN.			1			1	_
	Rank.	Colonel.	EtColonel.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutant.	Paymaster.	Quartermaster.	Surgeon.	Mate.	Sergeant Major.	Q'rmaster Sergeant.	Drum Major.	Fife Major.	Sergeants.	Drum's and Fifers.	Rank and File.
Pre	sent, fit for duty .		I	1	8	10		1	I	1	1		1	1		1	26	13	312
Sici On On	k, present	1			1	2											12 2 1 4 1	1	133 22 6 23
Wa	nting to complete .	-			5		1					1			1			2	114
Est	ablishment	1	1	1	9	17	1	I	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	47	18	612
Alterations since last.	Promoted Reduced Joined Discharged Dead					2							1		1		1 4 4		30
tions	Deserted												1				5		84
Altera	Lost in service . Received Returned					,													

4	Coats.	W. Vests.	W. Breeches.	W. Overalls.	Hose.	Socks.	Blankets.	Shirts.	Gloves.	Shoes.	Hats.	Stocks.	Ln. Overalls.	S. Coats.
In use Deficient .	'564	564	564	564	564	564	564	1128		564	564	564	385	385
Lost Rec'd R't'rd	93 660 3	117 686 5	115 684 5	91 667 12	771 1365 30	102 666	170 741 7	92 1220		747 1314 3	99 671 8	89 665 12		385

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF FOOT, PHILADELPHIA BARRACKS, AUGUST 7th, 1783.

	ntin	1014	A	RMS	, Ac	COUT	REME	INTS	AND	Амм	UNIT	ION.		A S	1
Muskets.	Bayonets.	Cart. Boxes.	Worms.	Screw Drivers.	Brush and Wires.	Flints.	Swords.	Belts.	Drums.	Fifes.	Espontoons.				Cartridges.
495		454	331	367	113		10	10	5	9	18				
17	91	-	3	-	T	22		1 1	~	-		-	-	9	-
SICK, ABSENT.	General Hospital.	In ye Country.	Charlestown.	N. Carolina.	Wilmington.	Total.	ON COMMAND.	Assistant Clothier.	LtCol. Mentjes.	Gen. Wayne.	Capt. Fishbourne.	Licut. Butler.	Gen. Greene.	Total.	Sergt, on command

47	61	31	59	51	52 130	-	6 5	1
94	92	44			60		6	
94	93	103	30	18	90			

CAMP EQUIPAGE.

H. Tents.	C. Tents.	Kettles,	Iron Pots.	Ovens.	Portm'teaux.	Valises.	Knapsacks.	Canteens.	Axes.	Picks.	Shovels.	Saddles.	Bridles.
1		17	4	2	21		534	226				3	1
		11	1				522 618	118	19		1		

MONTHLY RETURN OF THE FIRST COMMANDED BY LIEUT.-COL. HARMAR,

A Section of	1	()20	4	0	ffic	ers	Pı	res	ent	Fi	t f	or !	Du	ty.			
	C	om	mi	ssi	one	d.		S	taf	f.		N	on-	Co	mı	nis	d.
	Colonel.	LtColonel.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutant.	Paymaster.	Quartermaster.	Surgeon.	Mate.	Sergeant Major.	O'rmaster Sergeant.	Drum Major.	Fife Major.	Sergeants.	Drummers and Fifers.
Total		1	1	7	12		1	1	I	1		1	1		I	12	4
Sick, present	1			1	1 4 3						111111111111111111111111111111111111111				Charles of collins.	6 2 2 26	12
Total	1	F		2	8	-	1									36	12
Total Officers	1	1	I	9	20		1	1	1	1	-	1	I		1	48	16
Vacant						1					1			1			2
Establishment	1	1	1	9	20	1	1	1	I	I	1	1	1	1	I	45	18

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF FOOT, PHILADELPHIA BARRACKS, AUGUST 30th, 1783.

	i Jan	R	ANK	AND	FILE	ne il			to	ant Co let	m-	70			tion t Re			
Pres	ent.	Sic	k.							Fifers.						Jo	ine	ed
Fit for Duty.	On Duty.	Present.	Absent.	On Command.	On Extra Service.	On Furlough.	Confined.	Total.	Sergeants.	mers and	Rank and File.	Dead.	Deserted.	Transferred.	Promoted.	Sergeants.		Dank and File
87	17	53	19	2	1	336	2	517		2	95	3	1			1	1	2

N. B.—Lieutenant White joined since last return, vice Lieutenant Blewer, retired on half pay. The non-comissioned officers and privates returned "joined" deserted from the regiment in South Carolina since the month of May last.

MONTHLY RETURN OF THE FIRST COMMANDED BY LIEUT.-COL. HARMAR,

	16 17 11	1			O	ffic	ers	Pr	ese	ent	Fi	t fo	or l	Dut	ty.			
		C	om	mi	ssi	one	d.		S	taf	f.		N	on-	Co	m	nis	d.
		Colonel.	LtColonel.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutant.	Paymaster.	Quartermaster.	Surgeon.	Mate.	Sergeant Major.	Q'rmaster Sergeant.	Drum Major.	Fife Major.	Sergeants.	Drummers and Fifers.
Total			_		3	6	_	1	1	1	1		1	1			9	3
Sick, present . Sick, absent . On Duty, pres On Command Absent with I On Extra Serv On the Staff .	eave .	1	1	I	6	111										1	7 1 31	12
Total		1	1	I	6	14						1		1	1	I	39	13
Total Officers		1	1	I	9	20	1	1	I	I	I		1	I		1	48	16
Vacant							1					1			1		T	2
Establishment		1	1	1	.9	20	1	I	1	I	1	1	1	1	1	1	45	18

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF FOOT, PHILADELPHIA BARRACKS, SEPTEMBER 30, 1783.

RANK AND FILE.										Want'g to Com- plete.			Alterations Since Last Return.						
Present.		Sick.								Fifers.						Jo	ine	ed.	
Fit for Duty.	On Duty.	Present.	Absent.	On Command.	On Extra Service.	On Furlough.	Confined.	Totals.	Sergeants.	and s	Rank and File.	Dead.	Deserted.	Transferred.	Promoted.	Drum's and Fifers.	Rank and File.	Serveants.	
48	18	24	12	10		408	1	521		2	91		2	2			8	-	

N. B.—The two rank and file returned "transferred" were entered in the last return in mistake.

THE REGULATORS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY W. H. BAILEY, SR., LL. D.

(Continued from page 334.)

On March 13, 1770, Judge Maurice Moore writes the Governor, from Salisbury, that the Sheriffs complain heavily of opposition to the execution of their office by the people who call themselves Regulators; that he is informed that taxes and debts cannot be collected; which, he adds, is

a plain proof (amongst many others) that their designs have ever extended further than to promote a public inquiry into the conduct of officers. This is an evil, sir (the cognizable in the Courts of Law), no civil process can remedy—the reason is obvious—none such can be executed among them.

He adds that the Legislature will have to interfere.¹ His Excellency issued a proclamation (March, 1770) commanding the Sheriff to pursue all lawful means to enforce a due execution of the law and requiring all who have been resisted to appear at the next meeting of the General Assembly.² In a letter to the Earl of Hillsborough, His Excellency says that the restlessness of the inhabitants of Rowan and Orange is, in some measure, attributable to the closing of Earl Granville's law office.³ The Sheriffs are (August, 1770) still resiste'd in collecting taxes.⁴ The circumstance, though, which froze all sympathy for the Regulators and united all good men against them was what transpired at the September term, 1770, of Orange Superior Court. Only one judge (Richard Henderson) appeared.

Several persons styling themselves Regulators assembled together in the courtyard under the conduct of Harmon Husbands, James Hunter, Rednap Howell, William Butler, Samuel Devinney and many others insulted some of the gentlemen of the
bar and in a violent manner went into the court-house and forcibly carried out some of
the attorneys and in a cruel manner beat them. They then insisted that the Judge
should proceed to a trial of their leaders who had been indicted at a former Court and
that the jury should be taken out of their party. Therefore the Judge finding it impossible to proceed with honor to himself and justice to the country adjourned the
Court till to-morrow morning 10 o'clock and took advantage of the night and made
his escape and the Court adjourned to court in course.⁵

This is an extract from the minutes of the court docket, Judge Henderson's letter to the Governor (dated September 29,

¹ Col. Rec., 178. 1 16. 193. 1 16. 195. 4 16. 227. 5 16. 235.

1770) giving his version of the transaction is, at last, before us.1 The Judge says, that, early in the morning of the 24th the town was filled with a great number of Regulators shouting, etc.; that so soon as the Court opened the house filled as close as one man could stand by another, some with clubs, others with whips and switches, few or none without some weapon. When the house had become so crowded that no more could well get in,2 one of them (whose name I think is called Fields) came forward and told me he had something to say before I proceeded to business. The accounts I had previously received together with the manner and appearance of these men and the abruptness of their address rendered my situation extremely uneasy. Upon my informing Fields that he might speak on he proceeded to let me know that he spoke for the whole body of people called Regulators. That they understood that I would not try their causes and their determination was to have them tried for they had come down to see justice done and justice they would have and if I would proceed to try those causes it might prevent much mischief. They also charged the Court with injustice at the preceding term and objected to the jurors appointed by the Inferior Court and said they would have them altered and others appointed in their room, etc. Thus I found myself under a necessity of attempting to soften and turn away the fury of this mad people in the best manner in my power, and as much as could well be, pacify their rage and at the same time preserve the little remaining dignity of the Court. The consequence of which was that after spending upwards of half hour in this disagreeable situation the mob cried out "retire, retire and let the Court go on." Upon which most of the Regulators went out and seemed to be in consultation in a party by themselves. The little hopes of peace derived from this piece of behavior were very transient,

¹ Col. Rec. 241.

² The Court House at that time was more calculated to accommodate hogs below and rats above than men between. It was a one-story log house about thirty feet by twenty-five; about ten feet of the rear or west end was portioned off into two rooms; so the crowd in the Court House and on the steps front and rear could not well have exceeded two hundred and Judge Henderson, who from his seat could only see those inside, estimates that they, at first, amounted to about one hundred and fifty. The writer has often seen and been inside of that old Court House. He heard Louis D. Henry make a speech from the front steps in 1842.

for in a few minutes Mr. Williams 1 an attorney of that Court was coming in and had advanced near the door when they fell on him in a most furious manner with clubs and sticks of enormous size and it was with great difficulty he saved his life by taking shelter in a neighboring store-house. Mr. [Colonel] Fanning was next the object of their fury, him they seized and took with a degree of violence not to be described from off the bench where he had retired for protection and assistance and with hideous shouts of barbarian cruelty dragged him by the heels out of doors whilst others engaged in dealing out blows with such violence that I made no doubt his life would instantly become a sacrifice to their rage and madness. However, Mr. Fanning by a manly exertion miraculously broke holt and fortunately jumped into a door that saved him from immediate dissolution. During the uproar several of them told me with oaths of great bitterness that my turn should be next.2 I will not deny that in this frightful affair my thoughts were much engaged on my own protection but it was not long before James Hunter and some other of their chieftains came and told me not to be uneasy for that no man should hurt me on proviso that I would sit and hold Court to the end of the term I took advantage of this proposal and made no scruple at promising what was not in my intention to perform for the terms that they would admit me to hold court on were that no lawyer, the King's Attorney excepted, should be admitted into court and that they would stay and see justice impartially done. It would be impertinent to trouble your Excellency with many circumstances that occurred in this

¹The writer has heard, traditionally, that there were two "John Williams;" one living at Hillsborough called "London John" because he came as a Barrister from England—the other John, afterwards, became Judge but then lived in Granville. The docket in giving the Attorneys' names gives only, quaad hoc, W, whereas had two Williams then practiced it would seem that there would have been employed some further differentiating mark. As tending to sustain the view that the lawyer whipped was "London John," in No. 3 of Docket a suit appears in which he was, presumably, the plaintiff, as the title of Esq. is added to his name; the entry of the Regulators indicates a bitter feeling towards Mr. Williams.

⁸ Ralph McNair, a highly respectable and intelligent gentleman, although he became a loyalist during the war that followed soon after, in his deposition of October 9, 1770, states "that the Regulators were armed with cudgels and cowskin whips, wherewith they struck John Williams, Esq., an attorney and attempted to strike Judge Henderson, while in the act of moderating their fury."

barbarous riot. Messrs. Thomas Hart, Alexander Martin² Michael Holt,³ John Litterell (clerk of the Crown) and many others were severely whipped. Colonel Gray, Major Lloyd,4 Mr. Francis Nash, John Cook, Tyree Harris and sundry other persons timorously made their escape or would have shared the same fate . . . they conducted me with great parade to my lodgings . . . at about ten o'clock that evening I took an opportunity of making my escape by a back way." The Judge states the foregoing as of his own knowledge. His Honor describes, ex relatione, the horrible outrage committed by the rioters and he concludes, "I made every effort in my power consistent with my office and the duty the public is entitled to claim to preserve peace and good order, but as all attempts of that kind were ineffectual, thought it more advisable to break up court than sit and be made a mock judge for the sport and entertainment of those abandoned wretches."7* It is proper to recur to a petition addressed to the Chief and Associate Judges of the Court which was presented to Judge Henderson on Saturday the 22d, signed by 174 Regulators. The complaints therein set forth may be summarized as follows:

1. That unlawful fees are extorted amongst other unstated grievances;

2. That the Judges, Attorney-General and lawyers had pledged their "oaths" that the petitioners should be redressed but had failed to keep them;

That although officers have been convicted they had not got their money back;

4. That prejudiced jurors are selected, but admit that the jurors were chosen according to law in one sense, but not fairly;

¹ Had been sheriff; a first-class man. Senator Benton was named for him.

² Dr. Caruthers' "Regulator;" perhaps the Doctor, if alive, would say that this whipping made him one. He was, afterwards, governor of the State.

⁸ Ancestor of the excellent family of Holts of whom one was our governor.

⁴ A sheriff

⁵ The hero of Brandywine—Gen. Nash.

⁶ Then or who had been sheriff of the county.

⁷ Col. Rec., 244.

^{*} Dr. Caruthers would seem to have desired such a spectacle as he sneers at the Judge's morality in breaking his promise, but he, unfortunately for his memory in this respect, differs with all the casuists.

- 5. That the exaction by the officers of an illegal tax was "one immediate cause of the rise of the mob;"
 - 6. That such action tended to the ruin of the people;
- 7. That the two persons indicted for perjury in their testimony delivered on the indictments for extortion are innocent and honest and that the witnesses against them are corrupt;
- 8. That extortioners and exactors of taxes are no better than thieves, and that they who espouse their cause knowingly are, as to numbers, inconsiderably small;
- 9. That they carried the election for vestrymen twenty to one:1
- 10. That the only crime chargeable against them is the virtue to risk their all to save the country from rapine and slavery in "our detecting of practices which the law itself allows to be worse than open robbery;"
- 11. That not "one in a hundred or thousand of us have broke one law in this our struggle for only common justice;"
- 12. They then ask for unprejudiced juries; that all extortionate officers be brought to fair trial; that collectors of the public moneys may be called to a proper settlement of their accounts; that, failing this, they may have some security for their property;
- 13. They aver that they "can see plainly that we shall not be able to live under such oppressions, and to what extremities this must drive us you can as well judge of as we can ourselves, we having no other determination but to be redressed, and that to be in a legal and lawful way."
 - 14. They conclude in asking for justice.2

Well, the next morning, the 25th, the Regulators assembled in the Court House, appointed a judge and clerk and proceeded to the despatch of business. Full justice cannot be done to this episode without printing the docket exactly as it stood when they met, and, as it appeared after they made their entries. To this end what is known as "The Regulators' Docket" is published from 8. Col. Rec. 236 et seq. as an appendix ³ Their vulgar, pro-

¹ This shows that they did not belong, as a class, to the dissenting denominations, ₂ Col. Rec. 231-235.

³ Dr. Caruthers, a divine, read these entries and yet apologizes for them; he says that their decisions were ridiculous; but that they appear to have intended the whole proceedings as a farce (Life of Caldwell, 133), but he seems ashamed to print

fane and blasphemous entries destroy, beyond peradventure, the argument in favor of these Regulators having been a religious people. The Presbyterian ministers deny them as Presbyterians as we have seen. Rev. Morgan Edwards, a Baptist divine, who made a tour of the province in 1772 and then gathered the data from which he published his history of the Baptists in North Carolina, states that "Governor Tryon is said to have represented 'the Regulators as a faction of Quakers and Baptists who aimed at overthrowing the Church of England.' If the, Governor said, as here suggested, he must be misinformed, for I have made it my business to inquire into the matter and can aver that among 4000 Regulators there were but seven of the denomination of Baptists; and these were expelled," etc.1 There were very few, if any, Quakers, then residing in the disaffected belt. The Lutherans were, then, en rapport with the Church of England and the Moravians, for refusing to join the Regulators, were threatened several times by them with the destruction of their settlements.2 There were no Methodists, then, of any consequence.⁸ Dr. Caruthers, fresh from reading their blasphemous entries, declares that "a people who have been religiously edu-

it. The only justification for doing so is that it sheds a lurid flame on the truth of history which the learned divine was endeavoring to pervert. Notwithstanding, that according to Dr. C., the entries such as "damn'd rogues,," "Ferrell has gone Hellward," "damned shame," "file it and be damned," "damned roguery," etc., are a mere matter of facetiousness, even to a minister of the Gospel, to which we can only politely say, de gustibus non est disputandum: the Doctor did not read through the lines. He didn't observe the sneer conveyed in one entry against his own Church, namely, "the elect pay cost;" nor did he appreciate the full force of the judgments themselves, how they invariably decided in favor of Regulators not even allowing judgments by default to stand in their way.

¹ Col. Rec. 655.

^{2 5.} Col. Rec. 1155.

³ It is true that Husbands in his "Book" says, speaking of the Governor, "it was said he represented us as a faction of Quakers and Baptists, who aimed to overset the Church of England, etc. This caused us to view ourselves, when we found our body to consist promiscuously of all sects, and the men we put most trust in were of the Church of England commumion." (2. Wheel. Hist. 315.)

The reader can give such credence as he may think proper to the utterances of such a man as Husbands. The author thinks his statements should be taken cum grano salis.

We know that he was concerned in the Whiskey Insurrection and was arrested therefor and carried to Philadelphia.

cated, as a majority of the Regulators had been [i.e., as Presbyterians], and who have been taught to regard the Bible as a revelation from heaven, are not apt to rise at once" . . . they must satisfy "their own consciences," etc., "this is just what we find in the men whose principles and conduct are now under consideration." 1 This learned divine in reciting the tying of sheriffs to trees and whipping them seems to roll the incident, as a sweet morsel, under his tongue; he perpetrates a pungent epigram in saying that the sheriffs were "married to a black-jack" and recites, with evident unction, that the Regulators "gave them a sound dressing and then laughed to see . them hug their bride while undergoing the operation."2 He says in another place that the officers "were well 'lynched.'"3 Speaking of the court riot, this learned divine admits that "some of the participants no doubt under the influence of spirits, did many things which the better part of them disapproved . . . though no worse than the numberless injuries of a similar kind inflicted by the Whigs during the Revolutionary War."4 Where did this zealous defender of mob-violence gather the foundation for either of these three propositions? He might have confined his apology to the influence of whiskey; but, why this uncalled for fling at the Whigs of the Revolution? If he had directed his simile to the conduct of David Fanning's Tories (many of whom were recruited from the Regulators) he would have been nearer the mark. To give to this book its proper weight and to show that Dr. Caruthers was so far captured by the fireside talk of old men as to refrain from "drinking deep" of the Pierian spring of undoubted historical facts, he even classes his hero (and a grand one he was) as also Judge Maurice Moore and Colonel (afterwards Governor) Alexander Martin as Regulators, at least, in sympathy; whereas, it has been demonstrated and further evidence will be given that all of these men were their firm opponents. He declares, in the teeth of the statement of the four Presbyterian ministers, ante, that "a large proportion of the men in his [Dr. Caldwell's] congregations were Regulators."5 Who were better circumstanced

¹ Life of Caldwell, 115.

^{9 1}b. 130. 3 1b. 131. 4 1b. 132. 5 1b. 148.

to know the truth-four men of God speaking from contemporaneous knowledge or one, equally respectable, relying mainly upon the myth of heresay? The learned biographer forgets when the long-roll of history recalls the battle that eventually ensued, that, at such an awful moment, instead of, in silent prayer, committing their "glorious" cause as well as themselves to the God of Battles as a true Presbyterian would have done, these Regulators forgot and failed to suppress their war-cry (so inconsistent with the character of good Presbyterians) of "fire and be d-n'd."2 It sounds like an echo of those "funny" entries made on the docket preserved, in perpetuam rei memoriam, at Hillsborough for the impartial historian. Dr. Caruthers, in his over-wrought zeal for the hapless quondam Regulator, even apologizes for their becoming Tories in our Revolution and declares that a large proportion of these Tories "were as conscientious and good men as any in the country."8 He admits, though, that "a majority of those who actually took up arms against the go ernment perhaps did become Tories." Much harm has been done to the truth of history by this book proceeding, as it did, from so distinguished and pious a divine. It is but a crude production; its data, as we have shown, is unreliable, and of course, truth cannot be evolved from false premises. But an exposition of its inaccuracies is deemed proper as up to this date it is received by many as containing the exact truth. Let us pass from the eloquent fancy sketches of the advocate and return to that "hard-pan"—the Colonial Records.

(To be continued.)

¹ Rev. Mr. Foote also falls into the same egregious blunders (Foote, sketches 66, 237). So does Rev. Dr. Hawks (Revo. Hist. N. C. 32, Cooke). Rev. Foote has the temerity to insinuate that the Regulators were the "first" people of the country (Foote, sketches 65). To show the unreliability of this interesting but (unlike Dr. Caruthers) didactic writer, he states that Tryon visited, without attendants, the insurrectionary belt in July, 1768, but afterwards came with an army (1b. 48). Whereas this army was mustered sometime after Tryon reached Hillsborough and only because he was credibly informed that the insurgents were marching upon the town (7. Col. Rec. 810, 820).

³ Life of Caldwell 152. ³ Ib. 169. ⁴ Ib. 170.

COLONIAL PATRIOTISM IN SONG.

BY JAMES L. ONDERDONK.

Among nearly all nations the ballad in some form has embodied the earliest attempts at a literature. As the songs of the people, rather than of the cultured classes, the ballads form the best reflex of current sentiment and feeling. Percy's "Reliques" and Scott's "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border" afford the groundwork for some of the most brilliant pages of romance.

The conditions existing in the American colonies offered excellent background for this species of literature. The obstacles with which the settlers had to contend; the dangers everywhere lurking about them; the superstitions and traditions of the race that was fading before them; the episodes arising out of the witchcraft delusion; the spirit of liberty breathed by every utterance of nature; the gigantic struggle between European forces echoed in the American wilderness-these and many other striking incidents afforded abundant opportunity for the inspiration of folk-songs and martial poetry. That there were homely songs and ballads inspired by local events, sung at every hearthstone and around every campfire, keeping alive the spirit of martial courage and patriotism, there is now no doubt. bulk of these perished with the occasions that inspired them. Even the "infectious frenzy of psalm-singing" among the Puritans did not altogether blight the impulses of loyalty. Nothing better illustrates the temper of the colonists than the spirit of song, not always the most tuneful, perhaps, but breathing the sentiment of loyalty, even amid wrongs and injustice, as long as that loyalty meant something more than the sacrifice of honor and freedom.

In that class of literature, which occupies in our early history a position somewhat analogous to that of the ballad in other nations, we shall find nothing approaching "the picturesque energy and simple pathos," of the early Scotch and English ballads, like "Chevy Chase," "The Nut Brown Maid," "Sir Patrick Spens," or "The Gaberlunzie Man." Instead we shall have to content ourselves with such crude effusions as "Lovewell's Fight," tributes to General Wolfe, laments for ill-fated

Braddock, and the anti-Gallic utterances of Tilden, Maylem, Prime, and others. These are referred to not because of any poetic merits, whatever, but as indicating the growth of popular sentiment as it found expression in the songs of the people.

The region about Lovewell's, or Lovell's Pond, near Fryeburg, Maine, has some pretensions as classic ground for the student of American literature. Near it, in 1725, was fought a bloody skirmish between colonists and Indians, resulting in the loss of Captain Lovell and a number of his followers, all substantial men in the settlements. A brilliant victory was achieved though the Indians greatly excelled in numbers. It was this "battle" that inspired the earliest military ballad composed in America now extant. It was written shortly after the fight itself, though its authorship is unknown. It is said to have been exceedingly popular in its day, and in recent times has been reprinted probably more than any other poem written before the It must be admitted that in its lines the Christians do not always display the most exalted standard of civilized warfare. The opening stanzas describe the efforts of the company to capture a solitary Indian. Having successfully surrounded this one hostile savage,

> They came unto this Indian, who did them thus defy, As soon as they came nigh him two guns he did let fly, Which wounded Captain Lovewell, and likewise one man more, But when this rogue was running, they laid him in his gore.

> Then having scalp'd the Indian, they went back to the spot, etc.

A good description, in the main historically correct, is given of the fight that ensued, the balladist informing us:

Our worthy Captain Lovewell among them then did die, They kill'd Lieutenant Robins, and wounded good young Frye, Who was our English chaplain; he many Indians slew, And some of them he scalped when bullets round him flew.

Those were rude times, and it was not considered inconsistent with clerical dignity for ministers of the Gospel to give practical aid in exterminating the heathen. The Rev. Thomas Symmes published an account of the affair as detailed by the survivors on their way home. The "Chaplain Frye" alluded to is described as a young gentleman of liberal education, who had taken his degree at Harvard two years before, and was greatly

beloved for his excellent performances and good behavior. He fought with undaunted courage until mortally wounded. "But when he could fight no longer, he prayed audibly several times for the preservation and success of the residue of the company."*

The tragic death of this young chaplain was the subject of another ballad, which seems to have perished utterly. At any rate, I can find no other trace of it than the mention made by Dr. S. L. Knapp, who appears to have been in possession of the manuscript as late as 1829. In referring to this elegy Dr. Knapp writes:

If it does not burn with a Sapphic blaze, it gives more of the light of history than all the odes of the Lesbian dame on her lost Phaon. Miss Susannah Rogers calls on the Muse to assist her in describing the youthful warrior, who was resting without his shroud on the field of glory. . . . His valor, his piety, his prayers amidst the fight, his wounds all bleeding, pass in review before her streaming eyes, and she sees the howling wilderness where he fell. She notes the fortitude and resignation with which he died, or rather his exhibition of it when they left him to die, for he was not dead when his companions were under the necessity of leaving him to perish. The parental grief is not forgotten, and her own loss is touched upon with truth and delicacy.

The fight near Lovewell's Pond has still another claim on the ground of literary priority. Nearly a hundred years after its occurrence it was the subject of a third ballad. On November 17, 1820, the Portland (Me.) Gazette printed the first poetical venture of a lad of thirteen years. It bore the title of "The Battle of Lovell's Pond." Its author never included it among his published works, and it is only since his death that it has become familiar to the present generation. The smooth versification of this boyish effort is suggestive as a foreshadowing of the artistic spirit that was in later years to become renowned in the works of Henry W. Longfellow.

Naturally the anti-Gallic spirit was very strong in the colonies during the middle years of the eighteenth century, and found expression in popular verse. It is not surprising, therefore, that the doggerel of the rhymesters of that day should have inspired genuine enthusiasm. War verse is apt to be poor literature. It is only by placing oneself fully in accord with those times that the real spirit of such local and transitory effusions can be

^{* &}quot;Lovewell Lamented; or a Sermon occasioned by the Fall of the brave Captain John Lovewell." By Rev. Thos. Symmes, 1725.

appreciated. To us of to-day the great mass of our ballad literature of the eighteenth century is simply drivel, yet those efforts conveyed thoughts and sentiments in words that burned, though the fire has long since gone from them.

One of the earliest books of war poetry published in this country was Tilden's "Miscellaneous Poems on Divers Occasions, Chiefly to Animate and Rouse the Soldiers," printed in 1756. The author is generally alluded to by his surname only, it being taken for granted that his Christian name had been forgotten, but there seems to be no reasonable doubt as to his identity with the Stephen Tilden of that time. By way of preface the author, then seventy years old, offers a candid apology for the little book, which certainly cannot be commended for its literary merits. The first effort is called "The British Lion Roused."

Hail, great Apollo, guide my feeble pen, To rouse the august lion from his den, Exciting vengeance on the worst of men.

Rouse, British Lion, from thy soft repose, And take revenge upon the worst of foes, Who try to wring and haul you by the nose.

After such an invocation the reader should be prepared for almost anything, even to bear with equanimity the objurgation,

Cease, liquid mountains of the foaming flood, And tinge the billows with the Gallic blood, A faithful drubbing to their future good.

Bury their squadrons ill in watery tombs And, when the news unto Versailles it comes Let Lewis swear by Gar and gnaw his thumbs.

In "The English Soldiers Encouraged," the poet seeks to thrill his martial readers by such lines as these:

Rouse, heroes, arm, brave captains take the field, Great George commands, arm with your spear and shield; Gird on the glittering sword upon your thigh Once more New England's courage bravely try, Maintain the honor you so bravely won Of late at Louisbourg, at Cape Breton, Where hero-like you storm'd and took the town, And gain'd immortal trophies of renown.

In "Braddock's Fate, with an Incitement to Revenge," composed August 20, 1755, he sings:

Come all ye sons of Brittany,
Assist my muse in tragedy,
And mourn brave Braddock's destiny,
And spend a mournful day,
Upon Monongahela's fields
The mighty've fallen o'er their shields
And British blood bedews the hills
Of western Gilboa.

Dissensions and ill feelings having arisen among the soldiers our bard feels called upon to rebuke the unseemly manifestations. In a spirit more of sorrow than of anger, he asks in his poem "The Soldiers Reproved for Reflecting Upon One Another."

After such glory you had won,
And made the French and Indians run,
And almost Canada undone
And gain'd a crown of honor,
Will you indulge such base envy,
Which doth so tend to mutiny,
And undermine your country
And throw disgrace upon her?

The poet offers a remarkable example of the spirit of harmony and brotherly love which he seeks to inculcate. For in the same piece, referring to a certain scribe, he exclaims:

If he shall force me for to stain
My paper with his dirty name,
It shall be to his lasting shame,
I'll tell him for his pains,
For nature hurry'd, I'm afraid,
When the infamous fop was made,
And in her hurry clos'd his head,
But never thought of brains.

In strong contrast to the modesty and crude simplicity of Tilden, are the bellicose vaporings of John Maylem. The latter seems to have aspired to be recognized as above all things the battle bard of the anti-Gallic soldiery. He wrote under the nom de guerre of "Philo-Bellum," and inflicted upon his countrymen, in 1758, something called "The Conquest of Louisbourg, a Poem," and in the same year something else called "Gallic

Perfidy, a Poem." In the former of these the following extraordinary incident is related as occurring at the siege of Louisbourg:

When Amherst there, like Peleus' mighty son,
Dreadful in arms and Tyrian purple shone,
Engaging here in martial order stood
Fierce as Alcides or the Scythian God,
Till thundering Mars no more the sight could bear,
Turn'd pale with envy, and let drop his spear,
And fame all flaming, from the imperial car,
Hail'd him sole rival of the God of war.

Maylem is said to have been somewhat addicted to the "flowing bowl." His rantings certainly have the effect of having been inspired by some other liquid than that from the fountain of Hippocrene. One of the post-Revolutionary poets has given us the couplet:

Such warmth of fancy once a Maylem fired Untaught he sang, by all the muse inspired,—

a rather equivocal compliment to Harvard College, from which Maylem graduated in 1715. This writer adds, by way of explanation:

John Maylem was a poet of genius, who lived not many years since. His productions bear every mark of a deficient education; but his genius rose superior to every inconvenience, and he remains a shining example of the Horatian maxim, "poeta nascitur non fit."

George Cockings, of New Hampshire, was another battle bard of the period, whose name has survived his works. He was both an epic and a dramatic writer. He seems to have achieved a certain sort of success, for his poem on the war in Newfoundland, written in 1758, appears to have passed through several editions. At least the fourth edition was published in London in or before 1766. The titles of the only works of Cockings that have come under my own observation are: "War, an Heroic Poem, from the taking of Minorca by the French to the Reduction of the Havannah. The Second Edition to the Raising of the Siege of Quebec," Boston, 1762; and "The American War, a Poem in Six Books," in which the names of the officers, who have distinguished themselves during the war, are introduced; London, 1781. Mention is made of him in Duyckinck's "Cyclopædia of American Literature," I, 482, where a few extracts may be found.

Probably the best-known writer of war verse of this period is Dr. Benjamin Young Prime, the ancestor of a line of distinguished scholars and authors who have rendered honorable service to our literature. Dr. Prime was born at Huntington, Long Island, December 20, 1733, and died there in October, 1701. He came of pure New England stock that had been American for three generations. After graduating at Princeton in 1751, he began the study of medicine. Foreign travel and study, including a course at the University of Leyden, combined to render him one of the most cultured Americans of his time. He was a distinguished linguist, writing fluently in several languages, ancient and modern. His best-known productions were written in the spirit of the Revolutionary era; but, for the present, he is entitled to mention as the author of "The Patriot Muse, or Poems on some of the Principal Events of the Late War, together with a Poem on the Peace, Vincit amor patriæ; by an American Gentleman." This was published in London in 1764, and contains a number of pieces inspired by the colonial wars. His tribute to Wolfe, which has been frequently reprinted, has some lines which show the practiced hand of a scholar.

With the exception of Dr. Prime's poems, the best war pieces were fugitive stanzas published anonymously in the journals of the day. Of these, the best known are the "Song of Braddock's Men"—

To arms! to arms! my jolly grenadiers!

-and the lines on the death of Wolfe, beginning:

Thy merits, Wolfe, transcend all human praise, The breathing marble or the muses' lays.

But the one which surpasses all the fugitive poetry of the period in easy, flowing versification, is the "Ode to the Inhabitants of Pennsylvania," which originally appeared in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, September 30, 1756. It is too long for reproduction here, but the character of the whole may be judged by these three stanzas:

Still, shall the tyrant scourge of Gaul
With wasteful rage resistless fall
On Britain's slumbering race?
Still, shall she wave her bloody hand
And threatening banners o'er this land,
To Britain's fell disgrace?

And not one generous chieftain rise
(Who dares the frown of war despise,
And treacherous fear disclaim)
His country's ruin to oppose,
To hurl destruction on her foes,
And blast their rising fame?

And chief let Pennsylvania wake, And on her foes let terrors shake, Their gloomy troops defy; For lo! her smoking farms and plains, Her captur'd youths and murder'd swains For vengeance louder cry.

Many of the songs and ballads of the French and English war, like "The Tenth Regiment's March to Quebec," and Edward Botwood's "Hot Stuff," continued favorites with the English soldiers, and in later years were appropriated by the Tory side, the anti-Gallic feeling being transferred to hostility against the rebellious Continentals.

At the accession of George III. (1761) colonial lovalty expended itself in a series of literary pyrotechnics, the brilliancy of which was as brief as it was bewildering. The death of one George and the accession of another furnished the faculty and alumni of Harvard the inspiration to express colonial sentiment in most approved c'assic style. To commemorate an event of such importance to the English people, the resources of the English language were evidently insufficient. The Greek and Latin tongues were invoked, and odes in which pedantry vied with sycophancy were addressed in honor of the living and the dead. These combined efforts were sumptuously bound in a quarto volume, entitled, " Pietas et Gratulatio Collegic Cantabrigensis apud Novanglos." The work has ever since been regarded as the acme of colonial scholarship. It was duly forwarded to His Majesty, who appears to have treated it in much the same spirit as he displayed toward later and more important communications from his American subjects. So much earnest labor and fervid adulation in three languages would seem to be deserving of something more than the silent contempt which the learned contributors received for their pains. The scholarship shown in the work is of higher order than the poetry. It is a conglomeration of fulsome flattery which appears grotesque enough, when

viewed through the perspective of the years immediately following. The deceased George, is, of course, portrayed as an impersonation of all the heroic virtues, compared with whom the Cæsars and Alexanders of antiquity are unworthy to be named. For instance,

Let Rome her Julius and Octavius boast,
What both at Rome, George was on Albion's coast.
An olive wreath his brow,
Majestic, ever wore:
Unless by hostile power
Long urged, and then the laurel bough.
Faithful bards in epic verse,
Vict'ries more than Julius won,
And exploits, before undone,
George the Hēro shall rehearse;
While softer notes each tuneful swain
Shall breath from oaten pipe, of George's peaceful reign.

The grief of these rhapsodists is assuaged by the reflection that all the Georges are not extinct.

What kindly God presides? The tumults cease, This hour all tempest and the next all peace; We smile, blest heaven, a George upon the throne, Another George, O Albion, all thine own.

In two of these tributes the recent transit of Venus is forcibly dragged in as suggesting an appropriate figure. Of these, the one in English closes as follows:

Auspicious omens yon bright regions wear, Events responsive in the earth appear. A golden Phœbus decks the rising morn, Such, glorious George, thy youthful brows adorn; Nor sparkles Venus, on the etherial plain, Brighter than Charlotte midst the virgin train, The illustrious pair conjoined in nuptial ties, Britannia shines a rival to the skies.

In all the thirty-one poems, three in Greek, twelve in English, and sixteen in Latin, there is hardly an original thought. The whole production betrays a spirit of obsequious insincerity in most conventional form. The only evidence that the young King ever read the book is the fact that not long after its appearance His Majesty began to show signs of insanity.

SOME COLONIAL FAMILIES.

THOMPSON OF CONNECTICUT.

In the town of Stratford, Conn., which is one of the oldest in New England, the following curious and interesting epitaph appears upon a tombstone in the old Congregational buryingground:

Sacred to the memory of Lieutenant William Thompson, who fell in battle, bravely fighting for the liberties of his country in the memorable action of Ridgefield, Conn., on the 27th of April, 1777, where a handful of intrepid Americans withstood some thousands of British troops, till, overpowered with numbers, he fell a victim to British tyrrany and more than savage cruelty in the 35th year of his age. He lived greatly beloved and universally lamented, and his body being removed from the place of action was here deposited with military honors.

The inscription was composed by the Rev. Izariah Wetmore, the minister of the deceased, who at that time was settled over the Congregational Society in Stratford.

"Lieutenant William Thompson had command of a company of militia when he fell, the captain of the company being detained at home by a peculiar sickness which in those days was apt to seize some timid patriots when danger was to be met.

"This company of men, with a few others, threw up a breast-work in the principal street of Richfield, to impede the progress of the enemy, then on the march from Norwalk to Danbury, and there resisted superior forces for some hours, cutting them down by scores; the enemy made a charge, and by force of numbers compelled the Americans to retreat; and Lieutenant Thompson being among the last at the point of danger, was wounded, but not mortally, and not being able to retreat with his men was murdered by a fiend in human shape, who placed a musket to his forehead and blew his brains out."

The above is from material furnished by a member of Lieutenant Thompson's company, who was an eye-witness to his death, and who also related the sensation that was produced by his barbarous death when his remains were brought to Stratford. It was given to a granddaughter of Lieutenant Thompson's, and is still among the family papers.

The ancestry of Lieutenant Thompson was as follows:

John Thompson, man of estate from England, who came among the first settlers about 1640; b. 1582, d. 1678; m. in England Mirabel, d. Stratford April 13, 1690, and had Ambrose Thompson, b. January 1, 1651, d. September 6, 1742; m. Sarah Welles, b. 1659, and had Deacon John Thompson, b. 1680, d July 20, 1765; m. November 15, 1705, Ruth Curtis, b. January 11, 1683, d. April 23, 1721, and had John Thompson the third, b. April, 1717, d. 1753; m. January 17, 1741, Mehitable Welles, of Fairfield, Conn., and had Lieutenant William Thompson, b. October 29, 1742; m. October 14, 1762, Mehitable Ufford, b. March 16, 1745.

On May 4, 1777, the Sunday after the death of Lieutenant Thompson, the Rev. Izariah Wetmore preached his funeral sermon at Stratford, taking for his text Isaiah ix. 5, "For every battle of the warrior is with confused noise and garments rolled in blood, but this shall be with burning and fuel of fire."

The manuscript sermon is still preserved in the Wetmore family.

The Rev. Nathan Birdseye, of Stratford, who died in 1818, aged 103 years, was contemporary with John Thompson (son of Ambrose Thompson), he related to descendants in his day, many things of interest concerning the first John Thompson, who settled there. He said his first arrival in the colonies was in 1635, and that he came in the ship Elizabeth—being driven from England by the dissentions between Church and State. Yet the year is not certain, the fact, though, is assured that he was settled there before 1646. His first visit was one of inspection. He was pleased with the prospects, and the people, and returned to England to dispose of his property. It is not known at what seaport he landed in England, though tradition affirms his estate and home were many miles in the interior. Traveling there, he, one morning, while passing an ancient homestead saw the daughters of the house in the grounds. Tired with his journeying over rough ways, he politely asked if he could find refreshment there, which was willingly accorded by the head of the house who came out to accost him, and who insisted upon his alighting and entering, and when Mr. Thompson disclosed the fact that he was from New England, he declared that he was all the more welcome, as he and his household were ardent friends of the Puritan colonies.

Conversation became most interesting as one asked and the other answered the multitudinous questions concerning the new land. "It is a goodly country," said Mr. Thompson, "though still full of savages and wild beasts, but a land where one can worship God with a free conscience."

"Would I were there," spoke up the youngest daughter, named Mirabel, adding that for love of Christ and to be rid of the restrictions enforced on Puritans she would willingly encounter any peril. Not long before, she had not only suffered imprisonment, but other penalties for attending a conventicle.

Whether it was this speech that attracted Mr. Thompson or the sparkling dark eyes, small hands and feet, which tradition says she brought to the family, deponent sayeth not, be that as it may, Mr. Thompson's visit was prolonged, a life-long attachment sprang up between Mirabel and himself, and with the consent of her father they were betrothed. This arranged, Mr. Thompson continued his journey, settled his affairs, and returned for his bride. They were married, sailed for New England and settled in Stratford as stated.

When they first came to their new home the Indians were very numerous. There is a story in the family, that about a year after their arrival in Stratford, Mirabel, who was occupied standing with her back toward an open door, was alarmed by a fearful yell and two indians rushed by her, one with a tomahawk which he buried in the skull of the other, who fell dead over the cradle of her sleeping babe.

Tradition also affirms that Mr. Thompson brought from England the first fruit trees planted in Stratford, and that he harvested the first wheat—in this wise—he and Mirabel while walking in their fields discovered that many of the heads of wheat were yellow, he gathered it by handfuls which she carried in her apron to the house, there she rubbed and powdered them until she had almost a peck of excellent flour, and from it was made the first wheat loaves in Stratford.

The surname of Mirabel is entirely obliterated from all old documents as it also seems to have been from the memory of the Rev. Mr. Birdseye, otherwise he would have mentioned it. It has been fancied by descendants that she was of Norman origin, not only from the fact of her own name being French, but also

because of the name she bestowed upon her first born-Ambrose being decidedly un-English. Broad minded she must have been-conventicle frequenter though she was-to have chosen for her child what was doubtless an hereditary name that she loved in place of the harsher Puritanical ones common to her sect. Mr. Thompson's first home was like those of the earliest settlers, of simple planks, but late in life he is said to have erected a stone house, which the Rev. Mr. Birdseye could recollect, and which was occupied by a Miss Hannah Thompson in 1779-a daughter of Ambrose and granddaughter of John and Mirabel. John Thompson, of whom the above facts are stated, died in 1678, and his beloved wife twelve years later. Their descendants still dwell and are among the most honored in the old town of Stratford. Many others are scattered far and wide over the boundless continent to which they in their youth, with their loving trust in God and each other fearlessly embarked, and which has been made the land that it is by the sturdy traits that characterized them and their colleagues. The births of their children are on record in Stratford.

Here, in New Orleans, from which place this article is penned, are several descendants of John and Mirabel—the writer of this article being one, and her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Dickson, a Colonial Dame by right of Thompson and Livingstons of New York ancestry, another. There is also Mrs. Joseph H. Oglesby, a Colonial Dame by right of Thompson ancestry ont he one side, and of the Gardiners of Gardiner's Island, and her son, Joseph H. Oglesby.

MRS. MARCUS RICHARDSON.

CELEBRATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION:

ILLINOIS.

October 28 was the anniversary of the battle of White Plains, one of the minor struggles of the Revolutionary War. It was also the occasion of an informal banquet held at the Richelieu Hotel, Chicago, by the State Society. Sixty of the members sat down at the tables. It was the largest and most successful banquet ever held by the local society and augurs well for the success of the more formal affair which the Society will undertake December 4. The air was full of the patriotism which scintillates upon such occasions. Rev. Walter Delafield sat at the head of the table,

before a background formed of the crossed flags of the United States and the buff and blue of the Society. At the business meeting Treasurer J. F. Kelly in his report spoke of the year-book which had been issued, and commended the compilers of the book. Henry W. Dudley responded to the request for a report from the committee which had been appointed to attend to the matter of offering a prize to the high school student who should be selected as the writer of the best essay on a patriotic subject. Mr. Dudley reported that the committee decided to offer three prizes—a gold, a silver, and a bronze medal.

Two amendments to the constitution were offered for consideration at the next meeting. F. R. Seelye offered an amendment doubling all the fees and dues of the Society, in order to raise the revenue. A McG. Leffingwell offered another addition increasing the officers of the Society to include a first and second vice-president, in conformity with the other State organizations.

Chairman Delafield then rose, and in a few remarks introduced the speaker of the evening, Archdeacon Casey, of the diocese of Saratoga, N. Y.

The matter of Cuban liberty was then introduced, and remarks called for. The discussion called forth some objections, but a committee was appointed, and the following resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Sons of the Revolution, lineal descendants of those who by their heroic struggle against unjust oppression and tyranny, achieved for themselves liberty, freedom, and the right of self-government, extend our deepest sympathy to the people of Cuba, now engaged in a struggle for the right to govern themselves, to make their own laws, levy their own taxes, and enjoy the fruits of their own labor, and we pledge ourselves to extend to them every encouragement consistent with our laws of neutrality and self-government.

A. C. BARNES, C. N. HOLDEN, JOHN C. FOOTE.

PENNSYLVANIA.

*** The Pennsylvania Society dedicated, November 9, the rough-hewn granite monument at the corner of Thirty-first and New Queen streets, Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia, that is to perpetuate the memory and mark the site of an encampment of the American army during the Revolution.

The ceremony was conducted by Maj. William Wayne, president of the Society. After the 1st regiment band had played an American overture, an invocation was offered by the Rev. George Woolsey Hodge, chaplain of the Society, who also dedicated the monument. William Spohn Baker delivered the historical address, and explained that the encampment



MONUMENT ERECTED BY THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION AT FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.

(By courtesy of the Philadelphia Times.)

on this spot, before and after the battle of Brandywine, is to all an event of considerable interest. Here, in August, 1777, Washington waited and watched for the expected arrival of the British fleet in the Delaware, and here, on September 12, the day after the ill-starred battle of Brandywine, the American army returned for a brief period of rest before again attempting to defend Philadelphia from the enemy.

MISSOURI.

** The Sons of the Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution in Kansas City, held their first annual banquet at the Coates House, October 19.

Fully conversant with the deeds of valor and the sacrifices of their Revolutionary forefathers it was meet that those who compose the Kansas City Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution, which was organized January 17, last, and the members of Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, should gather together, feast at the same board and hear again the story of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, 114 years ago, and the subsequent formation of the government. It was a night of oratory and eulogy—of memory of all the brave lives that went out in the struggles for independence and the revival of fond memories for the immortal Washington and his patriotic followers. It was a night of heroic impulses prompted by the love of freedom and country, and there was not a soul present that did not respond in tender and sensitive chord to every national air that was sung.

The decorations were profuse and appropriate. The American flag predominated. Covers were laid for 100. At the head of the table sat President E. H. Allen, of Kansas City Chapter. Upon his right was the guest of the evening, Miss Hannah Lincoln Manson, of Boston, who was visiting in Independence. At his left sat his daughter, Miss Allen.

The guest of the evening, Miss Manson, is a descendant of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, who was delegated by Gen. Washington to receive the sword from Lord Cornwallis at his surrender at Yorktown.

During the supper a quartette furnished delightful instrumental music which was interspersed with vocal selections of an appropriate character.

President Allen with a few preliminary remarks detailing the Southern campaign in the Carolinas that resulted in the surrender at Yorktown, referred to the guest of the evening upon his right and then called upon the Rev. Henry Hopkins, pastor of the First Congregational Church, who responded to the toast, "Patriotism in War is Public Spirit in Peace."

Attorney J. V. C. Karnes spoke on "Principle" and James Lawrence Blair spoke on "Patriotism the Best Legacy of the Revolution."

In a room adjoining the banquet hall was spread a rare and valuable collection of rosters of the Revolutionary era. They are the property of Henry Cadle, State secretary of the Association. Mr. Cadle is organizing a chapter in St. Joseph.

At the annual election of officers in the directors' room of the Board of Trade, the Chapter re-elected all of last year's officers. President, Edward H. Allen; vice-president, J. V. C. Karnes; secretary, A. L. Howe; treasurer, William B. Thayer; board of managers, including the President and

Secretary, J. P. Dana, Thomas James, F. A. Faxon, Richard Gentry, J. L. Grider, and J. Scott Harrison. Those present at the meeting were the President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and Messrs. E. M. Clendening, R. S. Rogers, C. A. Pugsley, G. N. Wilson and William P. Voorhees.

MINNESOTA.

** Mr. Charles P. Noyes, president of the Minnesota Society, gave a reception October 18, at his home on Virginia avenue, St. Paul, to Bishop Perry, president of the Iowa Society; Bishop Tuttle, president of the Missouri Society; Bishop Spalding, president of the Colorado Society, inviting to meet them, as well as to meet the prominent Minnesota members of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, who were in attendance upon the con-

vention at Minneapolis:

Bishop McLaren, Bishop Seymour and Bishop Hale, of the Illinois Society; Bishop Whipple and Bishop Gilbert, of the Minnesota Society; Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., of the New York Society; Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, D. D., Mr. Henry E. Pierepont and Mr. John A. King, of the New York Society; Mr. John N. Carpender, of the New Jersey Society; Rev. Arthur Lawrence, of the Massachusetts Society; Rev. Henry L. Jones, D.D., and Mr. Rodney A. Mercur, of the Pennsylvania Society; Rev. Dudley W. Rhodes, D. D., of the Ohio Society; Rev. Randolph McKim, D. D., Rev. H. Elliott, D. D., Mr. John Thomson Mason, of the Maryland Society; Capt. W. C. Butler, Capt. F. W. Roe, Maj. John H. Patterson and Capt. Joseph Hale, of Fort Snelling; Rt. Rev. Henry B. Whipple, Maj. C. B. Sears, Duluth; Edward C. Kennedy, West Superior, Wis.; George M. Richardson, Houston, Tex.; Col. A. S. Barr, Fort Missoula, Mont., and Dr. George E. McLean, of the State University.

NEW YORK.

*** A chapter is soon to be organized in Peekskill. Among the prominent members of the General Society living here are Dr. John Newel Tilden, ex-Supervisor William Mabie and his father, Hiram Mabie, William H. Wildey and George E. Briggs.

*** The State Society celebrated the anniversary of the evacuation of the city of New York by the British by a banquet at Delmonico's, on Monday, November 25.

OHIO.

** The Cincinnati Society celebrated the one hundred and fourteenth anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis by a dinner at the Queen City Club, October 19. Over one hundred members and guests were present, and the affair was one of unusual interest. The exercises were impressive and partook of the nature of a memorial to the fallen heroes of the Revolutionary War. One of the principal features, however, was the virtual cement of the proposed consolidation of this organization with that of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Addresses were made by Frank Johnson Jones, president of the Society; Oscar Martin, Prof. Thomas Herbert Norton and Judge Samuel F. Hunt, of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Arrangements were completed for the annual social event of the Society, which will, this year, be in the nature of a ball to be given on the night of December 31. This will be made one of the grandest events of the kind ever given by this Society, and the aim will be to have it eclipse all other social affairs of the season.

TENNESSEE.

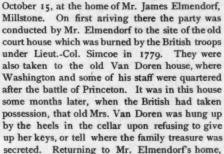
*** At a recent gathering of the State Society it was decided to offer prizes during the coming winter for the best essay on patriotic subjects.

These prizes will be confined to the students of the University of Tennessee and the Holbrook Normal School at Fountain City. The prizes are to consist of silver and bronze medals appropriately stamped in relief characters, suggestive of the highest patriotic triumphs and impulses.

SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

NEW JERSEY.

** The regular meeting of Camp Middlebrook Chapter, was held



they were greeted by their hostess, Miss Batcheller, and presented to Mrs. Wm. S. Stryker, of Trenton, State regent for New Jersey. "America" was sung by all present, accompanied on the spinnet by Miss Olendorf. Gen. Frelinghuysen imported this quaint old musical instrument from England in 1787 for his daughters; it was manufactured by Broadwood. Luncheon was served on small tables from Revolutionary china. The business meeting was presided over by the new regent, Mrs. Henry M. Hamilton. It is proposed by the Chapter to take up the study and discussion of the Constitution of the United States this winter. Three new members were admitted to the Chapter. After the transaction of other business, a short speech was made by Mrs. Stryker, the State regent. The ladies of Camp Middlebrook Chapter will visit the public school at Bound Brook on the last Friday of every month.

** Miss Sarah N. Doughty, regent of Lafayette Chapter, entertained the members on the occasion of their first meeting October 19, at her home near Absecon. Twelve ladies partook of Miss Doughty's luncheon, which was followed by the first regular meeting of the Chapter. The officers before

appointed are Miss Doughty, regent; Miss Emma Bing, secretary; Miss Eliza Thompson, registrar, and Mrs. Wm. Sherred, historian.

It was decided to hold two regular meetings of the Chapter each year, in the fall and spring, with Atlantic City as its headquarters, and Miss Belle Scott and Miss Eliza Thompson, of Atlantic City, and Miss Louise Carman, of Philadelphia, were appointed the Committee on Entertainment for the spring meeting next April; Miss Minnie Moore, of Haddonfield; Miss Maria Scott, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. J. K. Pitney, of Absecon, Committee on Constitution, and Mrs. Henry D. Moore, of Haddonfield, alternate to the Regent; Miss Doughty, as delegate to Continental Congress in Washington.

** The general convention of the New Jersey Society met, November

2, in the Young Men's Catholic Literary Lyceum, Elizabeth.

There were over 125 delegates present from the following chapters: Trent Chapter, of Lawrenceville; Princeton, of Princeton; Lafayette, of Atlantic City; Nova Cæsaria, of Newark; Eagle Rock, of Montclair; Broad Seal, of East Orange; Boudinot, of Elizabeth; Buff and Blue, of Seabright; Morristown, of Morristown; Jersey Blues, of New Brunswick; Somerville, of Somerville; Plainfield, of Plainfield, and Camp Middlebrook, of Bound Brook.

Mrs. W. S. Stryker, of Trenton, State regent, presided. The convention opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Otis A. Glazebrook, chaplain of

the Elizabeth Chapter.

The Rev. Dr. Kempshall, of Elizabeth, delivered an address of welcome, which was followed by a paper entitled "Sketches of Elizabeth Towne," by Mrs. E. G. Putnam, regent of Boudinot Chapter.

Walter Chandler, president of the Elizabethtown Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, and lieutenant-governor of the New Jersey

Society of Colonial Wars, delivered an address.

Mrs. Charles W. Thomas, of Camp Middlebrook Chapter, read a paper on "New Jersey and the Revolution."

The delegates were entertained at luncheon after the meeting by the Boudinot Chapter.

CONNECTICUT.

- ** The new Chapter which has been organized in Meriden, has chosen Mrs. Kate Foote Coe as regent, and out of respect for Mrs. Susan Carrington Clarke, the State regent who died in Atlanta, the Meriden organization has taken the name of Susan C. Clarke Chapter.
- ** Miss Susan Clarke, of Middletown, State regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, died suddenly, aged sixty-five, at Atlanta, Ga., at the residence of Don M. Bain. She was always prominent in religious and social organizations, and as a worker in the Daughters of the American Revolution was perhaps as well known as anyone in the State. She was elected regent at the national meeting in Washington last February 22. She went to Atlanta October 15 with the State commissioners, F. B. Weeks and Mrs. D. Ward Northrup, and a party of Middletown people.

*** The annual meeting of Ruth Wyllys Chapter was held in the rooms of the Connecticut Historical Society, October 31. Mrs. John M. Holcombe, the regent, presided. The election of officers resulted as follows: Regent, Mrs. John M. Holcombe; vice-regent, Mrs. William H. Palmer; registrar, Miss Mary K. Talcott; recording secretary, Mrs. A. H. Pitkin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles E. Gross; treasurer, Miss Mary Francis; historian, Miss Mary L. Bartlett. Members of the local board: Mrs. George Leon Walker, Mrs. Charles Havemeyer, Mrs. W. A. M. Wainwright, Miss Charlotte A. Jewell, Mrs. Jacob L. Greene, Mrs. W. N. Pelton, Mrs. Charlotte C. Beach, Mrs. B. R. Allen, Miss A. R. Phelps, Miss M. W. Wainwright, Miss J. B. Burbank and Mrs. W. C. Faxon.

The following resolution upon the death of Miss Susan Carrington Clarke, the State regent, who died at Atlanta was passed:

The Ruth Wyllys Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution desires to perpetuate in its records the sorrow felt by all its members in the death of Miss Susan Carrington Clarke, the State regent. Her high character, inherited from that long line of Puritan ancestry, of which she was justly proud, and whose virtues we commemorate; her uniform courtesy, born of a kindly and generous heart, her deep interest in the welfare of this Association, and her firm faith in its power for lasting good, served to fit her in a peculiar degree for the position to which we had the honor to elect her. The sadness felt in her loss is tempered by the thought that her example has left its mark for good in the Society she loved so well.

The report of the secretary, Mrs. A. H. Pitkin, showed that 150 members have been elected to the Chapter since its organization three years ago. During the past year forty-four members have been received.

The Rev. Dr. George Leon Walker and Charles E. Gross have been added to the Advisory Board, the other members being the Rev. Francis Goodwin, J. G. Woodward and John M. Holcombe. Mr. Woodward continues as auditor.

A pleasant feature of the meeting was the presentation of a gavel to the Chapter. A silver plate on one end has this inscription: "This gavel, of Charter Oak, is presented to the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, D. A. R., by Mrs. John M. Holcombe, its first regent. Hartford, Conn., October 31, 1895."

Jonathan Trumbull, of Norwich, president of the Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution, delivered an address on the "Defamation of Revolutionary Patriots." He bore down with no little severity upon Prof. Ferguson, of Trinity, for his sympathetic tone toward the Tories; upon Prof. Dexter, of Yale, for his statement that George Wyllys was in sympathy with the Tories, and upon Prof. Peabody, of Harvard, for what he has written of mobs in the Revolutionary days. He also took Mr. Ford in hand for intimating that the Trumbulls were involved in the Conway cabal again Washington.

** The State conference of the officers and delegates of the Connecticut Society met November 6, at Middletown, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Miss Susan C. Clarke, the State regent, and to transact routine

business. Mrs. W. H. Palmer, vice-regent of Ruth Wyllys Chapter, presided.

A sketch of Mrs. Clarke's life was read by Miss Gilman and also resolutions on her death. Mrs. Sarah T. Kinney, of New Haven, was elected State regent, her election to be approved by the national board. An invitation was accepted to hold the spring meeting of the State conference with the Hartford Chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

** A committee of the Mary Washington Chapter was appointed by the board of management to attend the funeral services, November 4, of their late treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth Scott Lamb. After the religious portion of the services Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue, former corresponding secretary of the Chapter, paid a tribute to the memory of Mrs. Lamb. Later in the day a meeting was called of the committee, at which a motion was carried to send notice of the action of the committee preliminary to a formal meeting of the Chapter to consider a memorial service.

KENTUCKY.

** The Lexington Chapter met with Miss Lucy Shelby October 31. The resignation of Miss Elizabeth Kinkade, who has successfully acted as its regent since the formation of the Lexington Society, was read and accepted, and a committee consisting of Mrs. Edmund Kinkade, Mrs. Wallace Shelby and Mrs. Lysle was appointed to nominate another regent. After business was transacted a pleasant social evening was spent and the Society adjourned to meet with Mrs. Coleman in December.

MARYLAND.

** The Society held a meeting, November 7, at their rooms, 9 East Franklin street, Baltimore, for the purpose of electing officers and choosing delegates. Mrs. Jervis Spencer, presided, and was unanimously re-elected the chapter regent. The other officers are: Mrs. Neilson Poe, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Edgar M. Lazarus, recording secretary; Mrs. Nelson Perin, treasurer; Miss Margaret P. Keenan, registrar; Miss Elinor Freeland, historian. The managers are Mrs. Pembroke Thom, Mrs. Charles G. Nicholson, Mrs. B. F. Smith, Miss Maria Dalrymple Williams, Miss Elizabeth Hall. The delegates who were chosen to attend the National Congress at Washington on February 22, are Mrs. Pembroke Thom and Miss Mary Stickney Hall.

NEW YORK.

** An informal meeting of the New York Chapter, the first of the season, was held at Sherry's November 2. The regent, Mrs. Donald McLean, although not feeling well, presided in her usual gracious manner, and read a paper based on her trip to the Atlanta Fair. "I am peculiarly proud," said she, "to report that I consider our exhibit of relics—Colonial, Revolutionary and historical—finer than that of any other State there represented, and this is high praise, for the exhibits, without exception are most valuable, far eclipsing the display at the World's Fair."

Miss Gertrude V. C. Hamilton gave an account of the plans for the monument over the grave of Francis Scott Key.

It was decided that a loan exhibition be held for the cause, and that the collection of relics now at Atlanta be included in the exhibit.

On January 6, Washington's birthday, and April 19, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, the usual large affairs will be given.

NEW YORK

- ** The Saranac Chapter was given a reception October 11, by Mrs. Chauncey Stoddard, Plattsburgh, in commemoration of the battle of Valcour, the first naval battle of the Revolution. The Chapter's historian, Mrs. Mary McGill Gamble, read a paper an account of the engagement. Mrs. Whittelsey read an account of William Gilliland (see our last August issue), State regent, Miss Forsyth, of Kingston, also addressed the ladies and presented the Chapter with its charter, and Miss Woodward made a graceful response in behalf of the chapter regent.
- ** The Poughkeepsie Chapter met October 19. The meeting was well attended, and the principal business brought up for discussion was the raising of funds for the contemplated monument to be erected on Market street square.

TEXAS.

*** The George Washington Chapter, Galveston, met at the residence of Mrs. Sydney T. Fontaine, regent, October 31, to commemorate the anniversary of Carleton's repulse by Montgomery at crossing of St. Lawrence river, 1775. This is the only organized Chapter of this Organization in Texas and has twenty-two members. Mrs. Sydney T. Fontaine is regent, Mrs. Dr. Smith, vice-regent; Mrs. Edwin Bruce, registrar; Miss Ballinger, secretary; Mrs. Harris, treasurer; Miss Jones, curator; Miss Lillian Seeligson, librarian, and Mrs. T. J. Groce, historian.

MASSACHUSETTS.

** The Mercy Warren Chapter commemorated the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, with interesting exercises October 19, at the First Church parlors. The Society covers Hampden county and has a membership of 175, of which about 150 were present. Mrs. Dr. P. H. Derby was chairman. Mrs. Todd, a noted member of many women's clubs, read the principal paper. She gave some interesting sketches of colonial life. It was the custom at one time, she said, that a bride could select the sermon on the Sunday following her marriage. On one occasion a girl named Mary, who had married a man despite the opposition of her parents, made the minister justify her course by selecting as the text, "Mary has chosen the better part." Miss Helen M. Packard read an original poem, entitled, "Yorktown," and Mrs. A. T. Folsom delivered an essay on Cornwallis.

Miss Idalina Darrow, of Mary Clapp Worcester Chapter of New Haven, and Mrs. A. O. Squier, of Springfield, also contributed to the literary programme. Miss S. F. Underwood, of Enfield, Mass., read a report of the recent State Convention at Boston. Mrs. T. M. Brown, regent of Mercy

Warren Chapter, gave a reception from seven to nine at her home, on Pearl street, Springfield, in honor of Mrs. Todd, which was attended by about seventy-five members of the Society.

The Society holds five meetings a year, and the next will be held December 16, the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party.

** The Paul Revere Chapter met at the residence of Mrs. Francis W. Goss, Roxbury, November 7. The following officers were elected: Mrs. James W. Cartwright, regent; Mrs. Eben Howes, treasurer; Mrs. E. M. W. Peabody, secretary, and Medora R. Crosby, registrar. It was decided to appoint a historian at the next meeting. A dinner was given at the close of the meeting in honor of Mrs. Milton W. Stickney, of Albany, N. Y., an officer in the Mohawk Chapter.

MISSOURI.

** The Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Kansas City, having perfected its organization of fifty members, under a most efficient regent and Board of managers, has determined to give some definite object to its work. It has decided to establish in the new library, which is being erected, an alcove devoted to books on early colonial and Revolutionary history, including old letters, manuscripts and fragments of biography which may have local historical coloring. This alcove will be maintained by the Chapter under the management of the Librarian.

To enable the Chapter to begin this work it decided to give an exhibition of blue and white china of colonial and Revolutionary time, at Grace Church Guild Hall, November 6 and 7, for which a small admission was charged.

GEORGIA.

*** The Oglethorpe Chapter has issued a handsome pamphlet, setting forth the proceedings of the Chapter for the past few months. The little book is a work of art, being beautifully printed, and the pages bound together with a blue silk cord. On the front pages of the cover appears a fac-simile of one of the sides of the "Seal of the Trustees of the colony of Georgia."

VIRGINIA.

** Miss Claudine Rhett, the historian-elect of the Charleston Chapter, proposes to give four lectures on Revolutionary topics. Her subjects will be "Mary Washington," "Martha Washington," "Light-Horse Harry Lee" and "The Church Bells of Old Dorchester."

NORTH DAKOTA.

** Mrs. Frances C. Holley has been elected State regent, and was confirmed by the National Board of Managers October 3.

WISCONSIN.

** The second chapter to be organized in Wisconsin was formed in Janesville, October 17, by Mrs. Peck, of Milwaukee, the State regent. Officers were elected as follows: Chapter regent, Mrs. A. P. Lovejoy; vice-

regent, Mrs. E. O. Kimberley; treasurer, Miss Helen Hart; secretary, Miss Millie Chittenden; registrar, Mrs. W. M. Eldredge; historian, Miss Mary Pease; Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. J. T. Wright, Mrs. M. G. Jeffris and Mrs. Hamilton Richardson. Mrs. E. O. Kimberley, the vice-regent, was the originator, she being the first "Daughter" in Wisconsin and the honorary regent of the State.

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** The Mahoning Chapter met at the residence of Mrs. R. W. Tayler, the regent, October 19. A pleasant and profitable session was held. The 19th of October being the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis and "the Annapolis Tea Party," a brief sketch of the latter affair wasgiven by Mrs. Wm. J. Hitchcock.

** At the annual election of the Cincinnati Society, held November 4, the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. William Judkins; vice-regent, Mrs. E. L. Thomas; recording secretary, Miss Mary Cabell Richardson; treasurer, Miss Mary T. Harrison; corresponding secretary, Miss Alice Laws; registrar, Mrs. Frank Wilson; historian, Mrs. William B. Davis; custodian, Miss George Aldrich; board of directors, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Henry Melville Curtis, Mrs. James Van Voast, Mrs. T. L. A. Greve and Miss Clara Newton.

The following delegates were chosen to represent the Cincinnati Chapter at the National Congress, to be held in Washington, February 22: Mrs. Judkins, Miss Thomas, Miss Hollister, with Mrs. Greve, Mrs. William Ellis, Mrs. Frank Jones and Mrs. Frank Wilson as alternates.

PENNSYLVANIA.

*** The Pittsburgh Chapter sent the following letter, October 25, to the mayor of Pittsburgh:

The Pittsburgh Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution has the honor—through the great kindness of Mr. Charles A. Painter—of offering to the city of Pittsburgh, through you, its honored mayor, the portrait of the Right Hon. William Pitt, first Earl of Chatham. This original, full-length portrait was painted in Bath, England, in the year 1754, by the celebrated portrait painter, William Hoare. It was purchased in England and brought to America in 1771, by the Hon. Charles Carroll, of Mt. Clare, near Baltimore, in whose family it has ever since remained. It was exhibited in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, during the Centennial Exhibition.

We feel it to be appropriate that this gift should be made by the Daughters of the American Revolution, whose duty and privilege it is to perpetuate the memory of those who achieved American independence, since in Sir William Pitt we honor the firm and fearless friend of the American colonies, who although infirm, and in precarious health, made an eloquent address in Parliament, on the 14th day of January, 1776, in opposition to the infamous stamp act; "standing," as he said, "single, unsolicited and unconnected."

In offering this portrait to the city of Pittsburgh, through you, its mayor, we congratulate the city on having taken its name from a statesman who so well comprehended the principles of true government, and whose sympathy was so ardently expressed for

"the three millions of virtuous and brave beyond the Atlantic ocean," who afterwards proved his words prophetic in their historic and unexampled heroism during the war for independence. I remain, yours respectfully,

> FELICIA ROSS JOHNSON, Rec. Sec. Pittsburgh Chapter, D. A. R.

The Mayor promptly accepted the gift, and requested that the Chapter designate the building in which to place it, and the Daughters named the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library.

- ** The Lock Haven Chapter met with Mrs. Dr. Perkins, the historian of the Society, October 17. The subject discussed was "Burgoyne's Surrender and Its Effect on the Fortunes of the Revolution." Papers were read tracing the events that led to Burgoyne's defeat giving credit for the victory to Schuyler, who planned the campaign; to Wayne and Arnold, who led most of the fighting, rather than to Gates, who remained in his tent; and giving the two chief results of the battle—the breaking of the English plans for the war and the securing of England's most powerful enemy, France. Creasy says of this battle that it was one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world.
- ** Merion Chapter has started a movement to have the National Society adopt as the Society's stationery a linen paper having as its watermark a dove with an olive branch, like the old "Dove-Mill paper." At present, the Society's stationery is marked with a spinning-wheel, but this seems unnecessary, as the emblem a blue spinning-wheel, is always stamped on the stationery. "Sheetz's Mill," on Mill creek, was one of the first, if not actually the first, of the paper mills in the colonies. Here was made the paper for Franklin's presses. Also, the early government paper and the Continental currency notes. Miss Kate Scheetz, a descendant of the early paper-makers, recently presented the Chapter with some pieces of the original "Dove Mill paper." One of these was sent to the National Board in Washington, with the request that the propriety of adopting the historic "Dove" might be considered.

VERMONT.

- *** The annual meeting of Ann Story Chapter was held at Memorial Hall, Rutland, October 23. A new board of officers for the next two years was elected as follows: Regent, Mrs. W. C. Dunton; secretary, Mrs. C. S. Caverly; treasurer, Mrs. Engrem; registrar, Mrs. O. W. Sterl, and histotorian, Mrs. H. H. Dyer.
- *** The Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, of Montpelier, celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Saratoga, October 17, at the residence of Mrs. J. C. Houghton. Judge Carleton gave a graphic account of the battle; Miss Jennie Phinney read extracts from the Baroness Reidetel's narrative of the death and burial of Gen. Frazier; and Rev. A. N. Lewis sketched Lafayette's visit to Montpelier in 1825.

MINNESOTA.

** The Colonial Chapter, Minneapolis, met at the residence of Mrs. C. H. Hunter, October 22, for the purpose of holding an election. Following comprises the officers chosen: Regent, Mrs. G. H. Christian; vice-regent,

Mrs. J. K. Hosmer; registrar, Miss Martha West; recording secretary, Miss Margaret Stone; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. R. Corrigan; treasurer, Mrs. Heyward; historian, Mrs. A. B. Jackson; chaplain, Mrs. Douglas; auditor, Mrs. W. B. Washburn. There will be a social meeting with papers on historical subjects, on the Friday before Thanksgiving.

** The St. Paul Chapter held its annual meeting October 21, at the Dayton Avenue Presbyterian Church, and elected officers for the ensuing year. Mrs. Delos A. Monfort was elected chapter regent by a unanimous vote of the members present. Mrs. Monfort is one of the charter members of the Society. The other officers are: Vice-regent, Mrs. Donaldson; secretary, Mrs. George R. Metcalf; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. R. Sanford; registrar, Mrs. J. P. Gribben; historian, Miss Green; chaplain, Mrs. S. J. R. McMillan. Mrs. E. C. Mason, the outgoing regent, presided at the meeting, and Mrs. McWilliams, the secretary, reported on the work of the year.

The registrar's report showed the Society to be in a very flourishing condition, about thirty new members having been received during the past year. The Society now numbers about 130 members, and so rapid has been the growth that it has been decided to organize another Society, and to this end a few members of the parent organization have signified their intention of banding together to form a nucleus for the new Society.

An interesting feature of the meeting was the paper read by Mrs. C. H. Whipple, on "Dutch Colonies."

** The Minneapolis Chapter held its second annual meeting October 21, at the residence of Mrs. E. S. Williams, electing new officers and passing upon reports. The Chapter has acquired forty-eight members during the two years of its existence. The officers elected were: Regent, Mrs. W. B. Leach; vice-regent, Mrs. R. F. Goodwin; historian, Mrs. Mrs. W. Lewis; registrar, Mrs. Frances H. Pillsbury; corresponding secretary, Miss Blaisdell; chaplain, Mrs. E. S. Williams; honorary chaplain, Mrs. C. O. VanCleve.

Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Ell Torrance and Mrs. W. W. Rich were appointed a committee to draft a resolution expressive of the appreciation of Mrs. Lewis' services as regent during the past two years. Memorials for deceased members of the Chapter were read by the Historian. Greetings were sent to the newly formed Chapter in Duluth. A letter from Mrs. Newport, State regent, asking that attention be given to the matter of interesting children in the Daughters' societies, and that children's chapters be formed, was left with the Regent and Secretary for action.

** Mrs. John Quincy Adams, of St. Paul, gave a reception October 17, for the Daughters to meet the State regent, Mrs. R. M. Newport, and visiting delegates of the patriotic societies. Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Newport were assisted in receiving by the entire St. Paul Chapter. The guests who called during the afternoon included a large representation of both Minneapolis chapters. The house was elaborately decorated with flags, roses, palms and autumn leaves. A very interesting feature of the afternoon was

the presentation to the St. Paul regent, Mrs. E. C. Mason, of a handsomely bound year-book of the Chapter.

** There is now a Chapter in Duluth. The members are Mrs. E. H. Fish, Mrs. D. B. Smith, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Ames and Mrs. Davey. October 25 the members were dined at the home of Mrs. D. B. Smith. The guests of the occasion were Mrs. McWilliams, and Mrs. P. Gribben, of St. Paul.

SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

WISCONSIN.

* The Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution came together in the Atheneum, Milwaukee, to commemorate the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to Washington, October 19, 1781. Committee of Daughters in whose hands the arrangements were left: Mmes. H. M. Pillsbury, Sidney Hauxhurst and O. C. Fuller.

The guests were received by President Swain and Senior Vice-President Wingate, of the Wisconsin Society, and State Regent Mrs. James Sidney Peck and Milwaukee Chapter Regent Mrs. Hamilton Townsend, of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

After the greetings had been exchanged, President Swain stated briefly the object of the meeting, and introduced the orator and chief guest of the evening, Col. Henry L. Turner, of the 1st regiment of Chicago, who made a most eloquent address, and who was frequently interrupted by the applause of the listeners.

President Swain then announced that, while most of the members of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution were grandsons and granddaughters, yet there were still among them a few members who bore a near relationship, and that the Wisconsin Chapter of the Sons had such a one, Judge Collins, of Neenah, who is eighty-seven years old. Judge Collins then told the story of his father's enlistment and re-enlistment, and related many amusing anecdotes of the war that he had heard from the lips of his father and his father's comrades.

Mrs. James S. Peck, State regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution then made a few remarks, stating that one member of Milwaukee Chapter, Mrs. Joseph Warren, of Wauwatosa, was a Daughter, her father having fought in the War of 1776–1783, and that another Daughter, Mrs. Eschweiler, would be admitted, and that as the Order of the Daughters numbers 8000 members and there were only some twelve Daughters on record, she thought the Milwaukee Chapter might well rejoice that it was so favored. She also extended the thanks of the Daughters to the ladies of the Committee of Arrangements and to Mrs. Wyman and Mrs. Williams.

Refreshments were then served in the dining-room by Mrs. James G. Jenkins, Mrs. E. P. Vilas and Mmes. Hauxhurst, Fuller and Pillsbury.

The Wisconsin Chapter of the Sons numbers seventy-five members, and the Milwaukee Chapter of the Daughters has over eighty members enrolled, and Mrs. Peck, the State regent, reports most encouraging prospects throughout the State. She went to Janesville to form a chapter there and started one with twenty-four members. Mrs. Lovejoy, of Janesville, was appointed chapter regent and gave a very elegant luncheon in honor of the establishment of the Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS.

*** The semi-annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society included an excursion to Salem, Peabody and Danvers, October 19. Nearly 200 members participated, leaving Boston at nine o'clock. After a short drive through the streets of Salem they passed through Peabody, making a stop at the Lexington monument, and inspecting other places of historic interest. The drive continued on through Danvers Centre and Tapleyville and to places connected with Revolutionary history, including the house where Gen. Gage made his headquarters, and also places connected with the witchcraft era. A call was made at the Danvers asylum and at Oak Knoll, once the home of the poet Whittier.

Reaching Danvers Plains the party found the Universalist Church open for its accommodation. Dinner was served in the vestry, and there the postprandial exercises took place. President Barry called to order, and, after alluding to the pleasant tour of the points of interest, presented Rev. A. P. Putnam, president of the Danvers Historical Society. Other speakers were Capt. Philip Reade, U. S. Army, president of the Illinois Society of the Colonial Wars; Rev. W. H. Tricey, Rev. O. S. Butler, of Georgetown; Mrs. W. F. Masury, Mr. D. A. Massey and Mr. Ezra Hines, of Danvers.

Ex-Mayor Sanders, of Cambridge, spoke of the late Col. W. L. Chase, who was at the head of a society of the Sons of the Revolution, and offered a series of resolutions expressive of sincere regret at the loss to the kindred organization and to the State.

Other speakers were Eben Putnam, who did much to make the affair a success in Danvers, and C. E. Adams, of Lowell.

The party then took carriages again and drove to Salem, seeing more historic spots on the way.

The following addition to the constitution of the Society was adopted:

"Ten or more members of the Society, resident in any locality as may be approved by the board of managers, may form themselves into a chapter, to be called by such name as said members may assume. A charter may be granted to such chapter by the board of managers, upon application in writing of ten or more members of the Society, stating name to be assumed, the location and names of its proposed members. Such chapter may enact a constitution and by-laws not inconsistent with those of the National Society or of this Society.

"No person shall be admitted to such chapter unless he is a member in good standing of the Massachusetts State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and all members of this Society of the Sons of the American Revolution resident within the territory of such chapter, shall be eligible to membership therein. If any member of such chapter should cease to be a member of the State Society, his membership in the chapter shall also cease."

It was also voted to amend the by-laws in Article I, Sec. 3, to increase the initation fee to \$3, to take effect November 1, 1895.

KENTUCKY.

*** The annual meeting of the State Society was held, October 19, at the Kenton Club, Louisville. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Capt. Lewis Buckner; vice-president, George Davidson Todd; secretary, George Twyman Wood; treasurer, John Franklin Lewis; registrar, Dr. Thomas Page Grant; historian, Capt. Thomas Speed; chaplain, the Rev. T. D. Witherspoon. Board of managers: Judge W. H. Bruce, Louisville; Gen. T. H. Taylor, Louisville; A. M. Rutledge, Louisville; John F. Henry, Louisville; Ramsey Washington, Newport; Mason Brown Barret, Frankfort. Two vacancies are yet to be filled by the board of managers.

A committee of three was appointed to ascertain the cost of publishing the year-book of the Society. The historian was directed to prepare notices of Capt. Lewis Harvie, Gov. Charles Anderson and Benjamin Allin, mem-

bers of the Society who have died within the past year.

After the business meeting a banquet was enjoyed. Mr. James F. Buckner was toastmaster, and called upon Judge Bruce, Mr. Mortimer Levering, J. F. Lewis, Dr. T. P. Grant, T. G. Watkins and J. C. Poston, who made brief impromptu talks upon the Society and its purposes.

MARYLAND.

*** Peggy Stewart Day, commemorating the burning in colonial days of the historic tea-laden ship of that name in Annapolis harbor, was celebrated with a banquet, October 19, at the Hotel Rennert, Baltimore, by the Maryland Society. Col. William Ridgely Griffith presided. The officers of the 5th regiment Veteran Corps were special guests of the evening. Speeches were made by Col. Gaither, Capt. Allmand, Capt. Ward, Dr. Stockett, Capt. Neilson Poe, John Warfield, Col. F. P. Stevens, Edmund Law Rogers, Capt. G. W. Davison, Col. Charles T. Holloway, Capt. A. P. Shutt and Ruxton M. Ridgeley.

The annual meeting of the Society was held before the banquet, when officers were unanimously elected as follows: President, Col. William Ridgely Griffith; vice-presidents, Gen. Joseph Lancaster Brent, Dr. John Henry Jamar, Col. Charles Thomas Holloway; secretary, John Richardson Dorsey; treasurer, Alexander D. B. Courtenay; registrar and historian, Dr. Albert Kimberly Hadel. Additional managers: Robert Armistead Woolbridge, John Warfield, Dr. Charles William Stockett, Francis Putnam

Stevens, Archibald Barklie Coulter. .

The report of Col. Griffith, chairman of the committee on the Brooklyn monument celebration, was read, and the thanks of the Society were tendered him for his services.

The Society sent the following communication to George A. Price,

secretary of the Maryland Day Committee, the committee which had in charge the arrangements for the dedication, on August 27 last, of the monument erected in Prospect Park by the Maryland Society:

"PEGGY STEWART DAY, BALTIMORE, MD., October 19.

"The Maryland Society, Sons of the American Revolution, in annual meeting assembled remembers the grand patriotic demonstration and the whole-hearted kindness and liberality of the Brooklyn Citizens' Committee on August 27, 1895, and through you tender their sincere thanks to all that aided in making a success of our enterprise."

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** It has been decided to form in Cincinnati a chapter, and this will be done some time during the early winter. This has been found advisable on account of the fact that there are quite a number of the members of the Society in the city already, and more are being added.

CONNECTICUT.

** The Connecticut Society is again offering prizes to pupils in the public schools for original essays on topics relating to the Revolutionary war. We are glad to see the descendants of the heroes of 1776 do this, because it stimulates a study of the causes and results of the Revolution, and such study cannot but inspire the students with the highest type of patriotism.

KANSAS.

** The State Society held a meeting at the State Historical Society's rooms, Topeka, October 30, to consider the Cuban question, and sympathetic resolutions were adopted.

INDIANA.

*** At a meeting of Anthony Wayne Chapter, No. 1, held October 26, at Fort Wayne, resolutions of sympathy for the Cubans were adopted and a committee was appointed to present the same to the Mayor, requesting him to call a mass meeting, October 31, to obtain a general expression of sympathy from citizens to be forwarded to Congress.

COLORADO.

** The following answer to Attorney-General Harmon's letter, frowning upon all expressions of American citizens of sympathy with the struggle in Cuba, has been made by the Colorado Society:

Resolved, That we express to the people of Cuba, who are struggling to establish their national independence, the cordial sympathy of the Sons of the American Revolution.

"Cuba is fighting against a tyranny beside which the tyranny of Great Britain, against which our forefathers fought, was mild and gentle. There is no man with American blood in his veins but sympathizes with Cuba in her struggle to throw off the yoke of Spain."

WEST VIRGINIA.

*** The State Society met November 11, at Wheeling. Two new members were admitted and every possible effort will be made to enlarge the membership. The next meeting will be December 21. This Society's "Day" is September 17, the anniversary of the battle of Fort Henry (Wheeling), the last battle of the Revolutionary War.

MINNESOTA.

*** For several years past the Order has been offering valuable medals for essays on patriotic themes by public school scholars. This year the Declaration of Independence is the subject selected. All essays must be mailed to the secretary of the Society before February 5, 1896. The prizes will be awarded at the annual meeting of the Society in St. Paul on Washington's birthday, 1896.

ILLINOIS.

*** At the Yorktown celebration banquet of the Illinois Society, held on Saturday night, October 16, at the Athletic Club, Chicago, resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the Cubans in their efforts to liberate their country.

The Secretary was instructed to communicate with sister societies in the various States, and request them to hold meetings in their respective States, October 31, in favor of relieving Cuba from Spanish rule.

NEW YORK.

*** The annual meeting of the Rochester Chapter was held, October 17, at the Genesee Valley Club, when officers were chosen for the ensuing year and considerable other business of importance to the Society was transacted. The Chapter re-elected its old officers at follows: President, J. Warren Cutler; vice-president, John H. Rochester; secretary, E. G. Miner, Jr.; treasurer, F. P. Allen; registrar and historian, W. W. W. Webb; chaplain, Rev. Dr. Henry Anstice; governing board, the officers ex officio and James G. Cutler, Frank W. Elwood and J. H. Steadman.

The committee appointed some months ago to co-operate with other chapters in the marking of the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, made a report and was continued. Other committee reports were received, and several matters were discussed which will result in definite action in the near future.

The Rochester Chapter numbers between thirty and forty members, and the number is increasing.

VERMONT.

*** The Society, on November 14, had a banquet at the Van Ness House, Burlington. There was a large attendance of members. The literary exercises of the occasion were of unusual interest. Many of the members attended with their wives and daughters, and the banquet was graced with the presence of many of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The principal address of the evening was on the "Battle of Bennington," by Col. Olin Scott, of Bennington. Mayor Van Patton welcomed the guests on behalf of the city, and toasts were responded to by Senator Redfield Proctor, ex-Gov. Dillingham, Gen. J. G. McCullough, Congressman W. W. Grout, and other prominent members of the Society.

CALIFORNIA.

** The State Society gave a banquet, October 19, at the California Hotel, San Francisco, to commemorate the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis. Judge E. W. McKinstry presided at the handsomely decorated table and acted as toastmaster.

The following were the toasts: "Origin and Early History of the Pioneers," Sidney V. Smith; "The 19th of October," C. J. King; "The French in the Revolution," C. L. P. Marrias; "The Continental Congress and the Congress of '96," R. L. Gray; "New England Minute Men," W. E. Hale; "The Press," E. Burke Holladay; "The American Soldier," Gen. S. W. Backus; "Our Guests," Col. A. S. Hubbard; "The National Guard," Gen. W. H. Warfield; "The Battle of Lexington," Col. A. D. Cutler.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*** At a meeting, November 13, Dr. W. W. Hubbell introduced a resolution for the union of the Society with the Sons of his Revolution. Dr. Hubbell wishes to have these two societies merged into one grand patriotic order under the title of the United Sons of the Revolution of 1776. According to the proposed plan all members of both societies will be eligible in the united one.

Dr. Hubbell made an earnest appeal for favorable action on his resolution. No action was taken on the resolution other than to refer it to the board of managers.

Dr. Marcus Benjamin read a paper on the "Society of the Cincinnati," and Mr. A. Howard Clark one on "The Records of the American Revolution and the Work of the Patriotic Societies Towards Their Preservation." Resolutions sympathizing with Cuba were passed.

Society United States Daughters 1812 holds its annual meeting in
New York, at the residence of Mrs. S. A. Webster, 26



New York, at the residence of Mrs. S. A. Webster, 26 Beekman Place, January 8, when officers to serve for four years will be elected. Mrs. Louis W. Hall, of Harrisburg, Pa., is organizing a Pennsylvania State Society of which she is president. Mrs. S. C. Marsh, of Evanstown, Ill., is organizing a chapter in Chicago. Other chapters are

being strengthened in New York, Ohio Lousiana and Texas.

*** In the week, beginning November 17, Christ Church, Philadelphia, celebrated the bi-centennial anniversary of its foundation. The president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Charles J. Stillé, LL.D., delivered an address in the church on the 19th, upon the historical relations of Christ Church with Pennsylvania.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION:

INDIANA COMMANDERY.

** The Commandery held a successful meeting, October 23, in the



Commandery's quarters, in the When Block, Indianapolis, Gen. Lew Wallace presided. The first speaker was Col. Oran Perry, who read a paper, entitled "A Dismal Night in Dixie." It described in graphic terms the embarking at Memphis in 1863 of 30,000 of Sherman's men for Vicksburg and the horrors of the first day's battle near Vicksburg, when an attempt was made to pontoon a bayou. The night settled dark and dreary in a heavy rain, and the men were forbidden to light a fire, which might

enable the enemy to lodge a shell in the midst of the bivouac.

Col. William R. Myers, ex-Secretary of State, was next called out. He said that he believed that a long stride was being taken in effacing sectionalism, after attending the dedication of the battlefield monuments at Chickamauga. Such a scene was never before witnessed on this planet.

After impromptu speeches by Gen. Sherwood, Commander-in-Chief Walker, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and by Maj. Richards, the

members repaired to the lunch room.

The December meeting of the Indiana Commandery will be held in Evansville, probably on the 19th, which will be the eighth anniversary of the organization. That the meeting goes to Evansville is due chiefly to the persistent efforts of Capt. Elder Cooper, of that city.

MASSACHUSETTS COMMANDERY.

** The Massachusetts Commandery held its first meeting of the season in the American House, Boston, November 6, when 379 companions were present.

Companion Capt. William A. Gile read a paper, entitled "Maximilian in Mexico," covering the period immediately following the close of the war.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMANDERY.

*** The District of Columbia Commandery had a merry time at Willard Hall, November 6. It was the first regular meeting this season, and there was a large attendance. The business of the organization was first disposed of, Gen. Ordway presiding, with Maj. W. P. Huxford as recorder.

The paper of the occasion was presented by Capt. Thomas Wilson, and was entitled "Chickamauga Park and the Dedication Ceremonies," being a description of the park as it now is used and an account of the ceremonies attending its dedication.

WISCONSIN COMMANDERY.

** "Gainesville, Groveton and Bull Run' was the subject of discussion at the banquet of the Commandery, November 6, at Milwaukee, a

paper being read and a half dozen impromptu addresses given by participants in that bloody struggle in the fall of 1862, in which Gibbons' "Iron brigade" took a prominent part. The paper was read by Capt. Theron W. Haight, of Waukesha, who gave a description of his experiences through the fight.

Among the subsequent speakers was Maj. Earl M. Rogers, of Viroqua, who served in the Iron brigade at the battle.

Another Iron brigade veteran who spoke was Lieut. Jerome B. Johnson, who was wounded early in the engagement by a bullet in the left hip.

Impromptu speeches were also made by Gen. Fairchild and Col. C. D. Cleveland.

Gen. Olmstead, of Waukesha, a member of the Pennsylvania Commandery, was introduced.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMANDERY.

*** The Commandery held a meeting at the Union League, Philadelphia, November 6. There was a large attendance, and the affair passed off most pleasantly. In the absence of Gen. David McM. Gregg, Col. Green presided. Brig.-Gen. Lewis Merrill read a paper, entitled, "Reconstruction." He traced in the paper the progress of the North and South preceding the civil war, and then sketched the differences that brought about the great internecine conflict. The result of the war, he said, caused a reconstruction of the moral, social and political forces.

Considerable interest was taken in the elections of members.

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812:

MARYLAND.

The Society met in Baltimore, October 25, and adopted resolutions expressing sympathy with the Cubans and calling upon Congress to recognize them as belligerents.

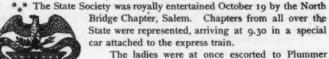
The Secretary was instructed to endeavor to have the municipal authorities place a fence around the Battle Monument to insure it against damage during the erection of the Court House.

Mr. Samuel A. Downs, on behalf of Mr. William Nichol, presented the Society the sword, sash and epaulettes worn by his father, Capt. John D. Nichol, of Baltimore county.

Officers were elected as follows, to serve the ensuing year: President, Mr. Edwin Warfield; vice-presidents, Mr. Jas. E. Carr, Jr., and Mr. John M. Dulany; secretary, Dr. Jas. D. Iglehart; treasurer, Mr. Robt. T. Smith; registrar, Dr. Albert K. Hadel. Board of Governors: Mr. Saml. T. Downs, Mr. John R. Wright, Mr. Ezekiel Mills, Mr. John H. Morgan, Mr. Augustus Bouldin, Mr. Robert Lee Gill, Mr. Samuel E. Hill, Mr. Samuel F. Primrose and Mr. Howard P. Sadtler.

SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION:

MASSACHUSETTS.



Hall and then divided into parties and shown about the city by guides under the direction of Miss Alice B. Goodhue.

The party left on extra electric cars for Juniper Point, where they were entertained by Miss Sarah E. Hunt at the summer residence of her sister, Mrs.

Abner C. Goodell, Jr., with a luncheon.

The house was handsomely decorated with flags and bunting and presented a very patriotic appearance.

At three o'clock the party returned to and assembled at Academy Hall where the meeting opened with the singing "America." Prayer was offered by Miss Elizabeth T. Larkin. Mrs. John W. Perkins, the regent of the North Bridge Chapter, next delivered a welcome to the State Society, to which Mrs. Sarah White Lee, the State regent, responded in an eloquent manner. She referred to the active part Salem and Essex county had taken in the Revolution, in glowing terms, paying tributes to her heroes and heroines.

Robert S. Rantoul then delivered an interesting address on the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Mr. Lothrop Withington, of Newburyport, followed with a speech on the military spirit and achievements of Essex county patriots during the Revolution. Isaac Townsend Smith, of New York, made a few brief remarks, after which Miss Clara B. Adams, of Lynn, spoke on the neighborly feelings between the North Bridge and Lynn Chapters.

Mrs. Sarah White Lee, the State regent, with a beautiful flag in her hand, then arose and explained the salute to the flag and its meaning, in a clear and comprehensive manner. The exercises which were greatly enjoyed by all present, closed with singing the "Star Spangled Banner." Five o'clock tea was then served in the room adjoining the hall and a general social hour followed.

*** A chapter will be formed in Lancaster. A meeting of all lineal descendants of persons having served in the Revolutionary War took place October 18 at the residence of Mrs. J. W. Crawford.

NEW YORK.

*** The Van Cortlandt Chapter, Peekskill, were honored by the president of the General Society and other officers and prominent guests at a tea October 24, given by Miss S. M. Westbrook, the president of the local association. The Chapter was organized only a few weeks ago. The officers of it are: Regent, Miss S. M. Westbrook; secretary, Miss C. D. Knox; treasurer, Mrs. C. W. Clinton; chaplain, Rev. John Ritchie Smith.

Among those who took luncheon with Miss Westbrook were Mrs. Edward Paulet Steers, president of the General Society; Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, of New York, secretary-general; Mrs. Bradley L. Eaton, assistant secretary; Miss Lucretia V. Steers, treasurer-general; Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, of the executive committee; Mrs. Laurence E. Van Etten, of the State executive committee.

A reception was given to Mrs. Steers, and a large number of ladies of Peekskill met the President-General. To them she explained the methods and work of the Society.

** The Daughters of the Revolution presented the New York Juvenile Asylum with a handsome flag, October 25. The presentation speech was made by Postmaster Dayton, and was responded to by Theron G. Strong. The committee of the Daughters of the Revolution consisted of Mesdames Ashbel P. Fitch, Edward P. Steers, Charles W. Dayton, Henry A. Warren, Volney Everett, Bradley Eaton, Edgar Ketchum, Smith Anderson, D. Phoenix Ingraham and Emmet R. Olcott.

NEW JERSEY.

*** A meeting of the Daughters of the Revolution was held, November 2, at the home of Mrs. Thomas, in East Orange, and the consolidation of the two local chapters of the organization was discussed.

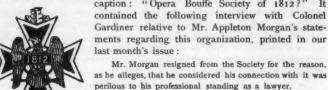
MARVIAND

- ** The first meeting of the Daughters of the Revolution took place November 9 at the house of the State regent, Mrs. George W. Roche, Baltimore. Papers were read by Miss Young, Miss March, of Boston, and Miss Bullock, and Mrs. Roche gave a short resume of the first naval victory of the Revolutionary War.
- ** The next annual meeting and election of the General Society Daughters of the Revolution, January 6, 1896, will also be its Quadrennial; at which the officers will be elected to serve for the ensuing four years.
- ** Society United States Daughters 1776-1812.—The Society met in New Orleans, October 18, when business of considerable importance was transacted. The most important subject for consideration was the granting of the right-of-way to the Chalmette Electric road, in front of or through the grounds of the Chalmette Monumental lands. For this latter grant the ladies decided to ask a consideration. It was also decided to remove the small house that has so long been an eye-sore to friends and visitors, obstructing as it does a view of the unfinished shaft. It seems singular that so little interest has so far been shown by Northern patriotic hereditary societies, especially the Society of the War of 1812, in the efforts the United States Daughters 1776 and 1812 are making to rescue from complete destruction and to finish eventually this column commemorative of the most magnificent victory ever achieved by raw troops over England's veterans. Its utter neglect, until this Society undertook its rescue, is a reproach to the National as well as to the State Government.

Persons interested in assisting in this good cause can communicate with the Society United States Daughters 1776 and 1812, New Orleans.

MILITARY SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812:

** The New York *Recorder*, October 27, printed an article under the caption: "Opera Bouffe Society of 1812?" It



It was only after two postponements that Col. As Bird Gardiner, who is probably the most active member of the Society, consented to talk to the reporter.

"The Veteran Corps of Artillery," he said, "was a body of men who served in the War of 1812. They were veterans of the Revolution, who had formed themselves into an association in 1790. This association continued in existence, with the entrance of new members fully entitled to membership until in 1889 only five of the remaining veterans, including the commander, were able to parade, which they did, in uniform, with side arms, to meet the President of the United States in Madison Square on the occasion of the Centennial celebration.

"Only twenty-two veteran members survived, but fifteen of these constituted a quorum, and they consulted as to measures to be taken to preserve the corps from extinction. They unanimously, in writing, designated five of their number as trustees, with full power to prepare amended regulations in the form of constitution and by-laws, which should provide for hereditary succession.

"These five on September 10, 1890, agreed upon and subscribed the amended regulations, and the nineteen surviving veterans, three having died meantime, ratified these regulations.

"In these amended regulations Article I declares that 'This military Society shall be known by the name, style and title of The Society of the War of Eighteen Hundred and Twelve.'

"In 1892 the legal incorporation under the statutes of New York State was effected."

The "Annals, Regulations and Roster," as published by the Society, contains what purports to be a printed copy of the attestation under seal of Moore, Dally, Wollaber, Morris and Sturtevant to the amended regulations. This printed copy makes the date of the attestation "September 10, 1890."

If these five men attested this document in 1890, Mr. Morgan's claim that he hunted them up in 1891, and found them ignorant of the proposed Society, is certainly erroneous. Moreover, in that case, Mr. Gardiner's letter to Gen. Dally, dated December 7, 1891, proposing the foundation of a Society that had been duly established more than a year before, seems to have been superfluous, to say the least.

** THE NATIONAL SOCIETY CHILDREN OF THE REVOLUTION has secured twenty additional members in the District of Columbia through Miss Louise Grant Saxton. A meeting was held November 1, at which Miss Saxton, the vice-president, presided in the absence of the president, Miss Bessie Blount. The constitution was read by Miss Constance Draper, who is at present acting secretary, and a committee was appointed to make a programme for the next meeting.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS:

MASSACHUSETTS.

** The State Society met in one of the parlors of Young's Hotel,
Boston, November 1, with Capt. Philip Reade, U.
S. Army, governor of the Illinois Society of Colonial
Wars, and an associate editor of this magazine,

as its guest of honor.

President F. E. Parker introduced Capt. Reade to the members as a son of Massachusetts. He said that Capt. Reade was the originator of the protest against the degradation of the flag of the country for commercial purposes.

Capt. Reade, wearing the beautiful golden order of the Society, presented to him for his services in

behalf of the Illinois Society, greeted his Massachusetts comrades in heartfelt words of joy over the reunion, and after reminding his audience that each one of them was a descendant of some one, who, in military capacity, had assisted in the creation, defense and preservation of North America from 1620 to 1775, proceeded to the theme of the hour.

He said that patriotic societies had always to meet the charge that ancestry means aristocracy, and that to refute that charge the Society of Illinois had decided to start a purely patriotic movement in trying to correct the abuses which the American flag is made to suffer by the citizens of these United States.

A bill was prepared which was substantially this:

Resolved, That the Society of Colonial Wars in Illinois solicit its representatives and senators in Congress to see to it that no writing, no paintings nor any advertisement of any sort be attached to the American flag or any pattern thereof, and that the person guilty of any such offense be tried in the district court of the United States, and be punished by a fine of \$1000 or 100 days' imprisonment, or both, as the court shall decide.

"The bill did not come to a reading in the Upper House of the 53d Congress on the ground that it ought to wait for an expression of the opinion of the people," said Capt. Reade. "Since that time the Society of the Colonial Wars in Connecticut, Wisconsin and Illinois have adopted the resolution, as well as the Daughters of the American Revolution from California to Massachusetts, as has also done the Grand Army. It now waits for adoption by the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Wars before it goes to the 54th Congress."

Capt. Reade received a hearty round of applause as he ended his presentation and appeal, after which he rose to put the resolution in the approved fashion. It was recorded; discussion followed by Capt. Appleton, President Barrett and others. At last the resolution was adopted.

PENNSYLVANIA.

*** The second annual service of the Pennsylvania Society was held in its chapel, Christ Church, Philadelphia, Sunday, November 24, which occasion was the one hundred and thirty-seventh anniversary of the capture of

Fort Duquesne. The sermon was preached by the Right Rev. William Stevens Perry, D. D. (Oxon.), LL.D., D. C. L., bishop of Iowa and chaplain-general of the Order of the Cincinnati, and an associate editor of this magazine. The Colonial Dames attended the service in a body as special guests.

KENTUCKY.

*** Dr. Thomas Page Grant, Louisville, Ky., is working hard to organize a Kentucky State Society.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*** A meeting of the Council was held November 16. Reports show that the Society has fifty-eight members on the roll, and while numerically smaller than the State societies generally, owing to the limited territory, it has a larger percentage of membership according to the population within its limits. The annual meeting for election of officers will be held December 16.

NEW YORK.

- *** As there is a great demand for the "Louisbourg Medals" it has been decided to strike off 250 more, provided, that more old gun metal can be secured. Members desiring the medals at \$2.00 each, are requested to send their names and addresses to Madison Grant, secretary of the Memorial Committee, 18 Exchange Place, New York. With the proceeds, a railing will be placed around the monument.
- *** The General Council meets in New York about December 19. In the New York State Society the total elections to membership is 580. Gentlemen in Minnesota have sent in a petition for a chapter, and others in California and Kentucky are organizing State societies.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS:

PENNSYLVANIA COMMANDERY.

*** A business meeting was held Thursday afternoon, November 14, in Philadelphia. The commander, Rev. C. Ellis Stevens, LL. D., D. C. L., occupied the chair. The Committee on Organization presented a report which was accepted. The constitution

report which was accepted. The constitution was finally adopted. Measures were taken to increase the number of companions throughout the State.

NEW YORK COMMANDERY.

*** The Commandery gave a banquet at the Brevoort, November 18, in commemoration

of the siege of Yorktown, the battle of New Orleans and the capture of the City of Mexico. The committee in charge of this occasion was Com. David Banks, Vice-Com. James H. Morgan, Lieut. Irving McAvery, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Jacob T. Van Wyck and Maturin L. Delafield, Jr.

The guests assembled in the drawing-room of the hotel promptly at seven o'clock, and for half an hour a reception was held by the officers, and the companions and invited guests were given the opportunity of the interchange of good fellowship and acquaintance with those present. It was much regretted that ex-President Benjamin Harrison, who is an hereditary companion of the Order, and who was in the city, was unable to be present on account of the unexpected death of a member of his family. The distinguished guests of the Order present were Admiral Daniel L. Braine, Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, veteran companions of the Order; Admiral Henry Erben, Como. Montgomery Sicard, Maj.-Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. Army; Charles W. Dayton, postmaster of New York; Col. Nicholas Fish, secretary of the New York Society of the Cincinnati, and officially representing the Cincinnati; Rev. Charles Ellis Stevens, LL. D., D. C. L., commander Pennsylvania Commandery Military Order of Foreign Wars, and Frederick J. De Peyster representing the Society of Colonial Wars.

At the conclusion of the reception, Commander David Banks, with Admiral Erben on his arm, led the way to the banquet-room; the other guests of the Order being escorted, according to rank, by officers of the

Order. The room was artistically and appropriately decorated.

When the gentlemen present were seated, the Commander called upon Rev. Dr. Stevens to say grace, after which an elaborate menu was fully discussed. When coffee and cigars were reached, Commander Banks made a few appropriate remarks in keeping with the occasion, and then introduced Commo, Sicard, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who spoke to the "Navy," making a stirring and patriotic address, giving due credit to the navy in the wars which this country has had with foreign powers, and expressing his opinion that what we required to-day were plenty of battle-ships, and that the day was not far distant when our flag would be seen appropriately flying from the mast-head of our new naval vessels in all the ports of the world. Letters of regret were received and read from President Cleveland, ex-President Harrison, Secretery of the Navy and Secretary of War, Gen. Miles, Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, Gov. Morton, Mayor Strong, and others. Admiral Erben was then called upon, and, after relating his experiences in command of the European squadron, expressed the sentiment that it was of the greatest importance to the navy and the country that the sailors should be native-born Americans. Speeches then followed from Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, Rev. Dr. Charles Ellis Stevens, Gen. Wilson, Col. Nicholas Fish, Howland Pell, secretary of the Society of Colonial Wars; Judge-Advocate Avery, and others. Veteran Companions Gens. Fitz John Porter, John P. Hatch and Francis E. Pinto were called upon and made a few remarks. Gen. Porter was greeted when he arose with great applause and cheers. It was generally conceded that the banquet was a grand success, and equal to, and in many respects superior, to any of a similar character given in New York in some years. Two bands of music, playing alternately, filled the room with melody and patriotic airs. The menu was chaste in design, printed in blue, with the insignia of the Order on a raised shield on the title-page in red.

Information was constantly asked by the guests present what constituted eligibility to this Order, which in reply, that only veteran officers in their own right, and the sons and grandsons and direct lineal descendants. in the male line, of commissioned officers holding the name of the officer who served, and thereby making his name the dominant feature of membership, universally was met with approval. Any information by those desiring to become members of this Order can be secured by applying to Robert Webb Morgan, secretary of the New York Commandery, 89 Liberty street, New York.

The annual meeting of the New York Commandery will be held at the Brevoort House, December 12, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. A meeting will be called shortly-probably in New York City-for the institution and organization of the national commandery.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES:

** The "revel," under the auspices of the original Society of Colonial Dames, was begun Thursday evening, November 21, in the concert hall of the Madison Square Garden, New York, and was favored by a large attendance. Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, with Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner, Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn and her sister, Mrs. Maroni, of Albany; Mrs. Richard Cadwallader and Mrs. Mitchell, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Keyser, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Muhlenberg Bailey, received. After the reception the guests passed into the concert hall to enjoy the vaude-

ville performance, which was contributed by amateurs. An informal dance in the assembly rooms followed the performance. Historical tableaux, the programme of which we printed in our November issue, were given the following evening in the concert hall, and were followed by a dance. Nearly all the women appeared in ball costume and powdered hair by request.

NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES:

PENNSYLVANIA COMMANDERY.

** The annual meeting and election of the Pennsylvania Commandery was held on November 10, at the City Hall, Philadelphia, Col. John Biddle Porter, presiding. The meeting was well attended and the reports of the officers showed this commandery to be in a flourishing condition.

> The following board of officers was elected for the ensuing year: Commander, John Biddle Porter; vice-commander, Edward Eells Potter, commodore U. S. Navy; past vice-commander, William Bain-

bridge-Hoff, captain U. S. Navy; recorder, James Varnum Peter Turner (late U. S. Navy); treasurer, John Marston; registrar, Capt. Charles Bunker Dahlgren ; historian, Richard Strader Collum, Capt. U. S. Marine Corps; chaplain, Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden; council, Felix McCurley, com-



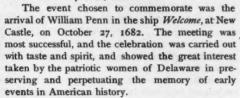


mander U. S. Navy; Henry Kuhl Nichols, Edward Rutledge Shubrick, Edward Trenchard, William Ellison Bullus, Captain Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. Army; John Grimes Walker, rear-admiral U. S. Navy; Henry Kuhl Dillard, Reah Frazer, paymaster U. S. Navy.

NATIONAL SOCIETY COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA:

DELAWARE.

*** The Delaware Society held its annual commemorative meeting in the New-Century Club, October 26.



The rooms presented an attractive appearance with window draperies of yellow and blue, the

colors of the Society. At four o'clock ladies from a distance arrived, representing Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Mrs. Henry G. Banning read an address of welcome. Mrs. Charles R. Miller read an able and interesting paper on "The Day We Celebrate." Miss Knight read a paper written by Mrs. Alexis I. Dupont, upon "Mary Dyer, the Quaker Martyr." Letters from Georgia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Virginia and other State societies were received, expressive of regret of not being present.

After the exercises a collation was served. The table was decorated with festoons of blue and yellow silk, caught together by painted medallions representing early colonial dames.

NEW JERSEY.

** The third commemorative meeting of the New Jersey Society was held at "Morven," the old Stockton mansion, the home of Prof. C. W. Shields, D. D., and his daughter, Mrs. Bayard Stockton, in Princeton, October 23. The occasion was the one hundred and forty-ninth anniversary of the founding of the college of New Jersey.

On the arrival of the ladies at Princeton, they proceeded at once to Nassau Hall, where Rev. H. C. Cameron, D. D., gave an interesting his-

tory of the old building.

Then a visit was paid to the residence of Dean Murray, where they were received by Mrs. Murray. In this ancient house President Edwards died. President Witherspoon also lived there.

The exercises at "Morven" began at eleven o'clock A. M. Mrs. Dickinson, the president, gave an address of welcome, followed by the greeting from Mrs. William Libbey, Jr.

Mrs. Sydney Norris Ogden, of Newark, read a paper on the early history of Princeton. Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., of the First Presbyterian

Church of New York, a son of Prof. Duffield, of Princeton, spoke in a most interesting and touching manner of the granting of the charters to Princeton College.

Miss Nixon then read an article (written by Miss Eleanor G. Nixon) entitled "A Past, Present and Prophetic Vision of Old Nassau."

The programme was a beautiful souvenir of the occasion, and was gotten up in black and red on the old style paper, with seal attached by buff and blue ribbon. Over 125 ladies of the Order assembled.

MICHIGAN.

** About fifty ladies of Detroit, who claim descendance from men and women who lived in these United States during colonial times, met at the residence of Mrs. W. J. Chittenden, October 26, by invitation, for the purpose of forming a Michigan auxiliary society to the Colonial Dames of America.

In November, 1894, the national association voted to allow auxiliary societies to be formed in non-colonial States, and presidents or organizers appointed for them. Mrs. E. A. B. Rathbone, a member of the Georgian Dames, was appointed temporary chairman of the Michigan Auxiliary Society, and has been engaged for the past six months in forming the Michigan auxiliary. Up to the present time but three ladies in Michigan have proved their eligibility, while but half a dozen others have commenced the tedious task of proving their eligibility. Mrs. J. T. Sterling is temporary secretary, while Mrs. Henry C. Lyster is the temporary corresponding secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA.

** The State Society met in Wilmington November 15, at the residence of Dr. T. B. Kingsbury, for the purpose of organizing a reading club, which will meet once in every two weeks during the winter. Mrs. George Wilson Kidder, the president of the Society, was also elected president of the Club. The North Carolina Dames have determined to labor with new zeal for their chosen object—that of erecting a monument to Cornelius Harnett. The Society will have a business meeting November 20, to decide upon a State seal. The interest is gradually increasing over the State. Many applications for membership have been received.

CONNECTICUT.

** The State Society held its annual meeting in Hartford, November 19. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Colt, of Hartford; first vice-president, Mrs. A. W. Heermance, of New Haven; second vice-president, Mrs. Charles Dudley Warner, Hartford; recording secretary, Mrs. George Watson Beach, of Hartford; registrar, Miss Mary Kinsbury Talcott, of Hartford. Managers for three years, Mrs. Franklin B. Dexter, of New Haven; Miss Mary Kinsbury Talcott, of Hartford; Mrs. W. W. Farnam, of New Haven; Mrs. E. H. Perkins, of Hartford; Miss Martha Day Porter, of New Haven.

After the business meeting the Society adjourned upon invitation to the home of Mrs. J. J. Goodwin, where there was a reception followed by a lunch. A paper on the "House of Hope," or the Dutch Settlement of Hartfort, was read by Mrs. Ellen Terry Johnson. The Connecticut Society of Colonial Wars attended the reception.

PENNSYLVANIA.

** A joint meeting of the Committees of the Pennsylvania Societies of Colonial Dames and Colonial Wars was held November 6, to confer in regard to the joint occupancy of old Congress Hall. A proposition offered by the Pennsylvania Society Colonial Wars concerning the arrangements of the rooms and a proposed colonial museum was recommended favorably by the Committee of the Dames to the Board of Managers, and by it was endorsed to the Society at a subsequent meeting.

ILLINOIS.

** The Dames will soon have a chapter in Illinois, Mrs. Samuel H. Kerfoot, of Chicago, having been appointed by the national organization to form this non-colonial State Society. Over thirty women have applied for membership, and it is probable the Illinois Society will be fully organized and officers elected by January.

TENNESSEE.

*** A State Society has been formed in Nashville which will be a credit to the State. The Society formed November 20, with Mrs. Kate Polk Gale as president, Mrs. James C. Bradford, secretary, and Mrs. Bruce Douglas, treasurer. The following ladies were present: Mme. Charette, Mesdames A. W. Wills, James Frazer, V. L. Kirkman, J. S. Pilcher, J. R. Winchester, Edward Richardson, Misses Yeatman, Lazinka and Brown.

MARYLAND.

** The Society held a special meeting November 21, at 407 North Charles street, Baltimore, to decide upon its work during the coming winter. Mrs. William Reed, the first vice-president, presided. It was concluded to hold a reception in the afternoon of the first Monday in each month, and on the third Monday to meet to discuss various colonial topics. It was also decided to have a colonial history class on certain mornings in the month.

THE SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS met November 21, at the Waldorf Hotel, New York. The anniversary of the signing of the compact on board the *Mayflower* was observed with great enthusiasm at the banquet, speeches being made by representatives of the New England Society, Huguenot Society, Society of Colonial Wars, Old Colony Society of Taunton, Mass., and the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth. The following were elected officers of the Society: Governor, Henry E. Howland, New York; deputy governor, Edward Clinton Lee, Philadelphia; captain, Col. J. J. Slocum, New York; elder, the Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., New York; secretary, Edward L. Norton, New York; treasurer, William Milne Grennel, New York; historian, Rich. H. Greene, New York.

*** The Gen. Lafayette Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has ordered from J. E. Caldwell & Co., Philadelphia, a silver "loving cup," which it will present to the new battleship, *Indiana*.

NOTES, QUERIES AND REPLIES.

HALL—(See page 434, November, 1895).—Nathaniel Hall came from Connecticut, when and whom he married is not known. He had two sons, David and Peter. David m. Mary Kollock and had Dr. Joseph, Col. David, who commanded Delaware Line regiment in the Revolution, and was afterward Governor of Delaware and an original member of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati, Simon d. unm., Peter 2d, Jane and Mary.

Dr. Joseph Hall m. first, Ann, daughter of Parker Robinson, and had one daughter, who died aged twenty years. He m. second, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Fisher, and had ten children, only one of whom survived, Dr. Henry F. Hall, who m. Hester, daughter of Caleb Rodney, and had Joseph, Dr. David, Rev. Henry R., Margaret, Eliza, Mary, d. unm., and Rebecca B. d. unm.

Of the issue of Dr. Henry F. and Hester Hall: Joseph m. Nannie Denman (formerly Nutt) of Mississippi, no issue; Dr. David m. Eugenia, daughter of William D. Waples, and had William D. W., Rev. Henry R. m. first, 1870, Angelica Stout, of Dover, Del., and m. second, 1876, Mary Goodell; Margaret m. John P. Marshall, and had Aaron, Joseph, David, William, Jane and Esther; * Eliza m. Ephraim K. Richardson and had Rodney and Aline.

Col. David Hall, b. at Lewes, Del., January 4, 1752, d. September 18, 1817. He m. Katherine Tingley, of New York, and had Joseph, who d. unm., Elizabeth, Mary, Jane, Catherine, Martha and Lydia.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Col. David Hall, m. Dr. John White and had David Hall, John P., Joseph, Ambrose J., Catherine, Louisa, Hannah and Elizabeth. David Hall White m. Catherine Howell, and had Philip Howell,† Frank Phelps unm., Elizabeth A., d. unm. and Mary H., d. unm. John P. White m. Elizabeth Talmadge and had Frederick, d. unm., Floyd Hall (m. Emily Trotter and had two sons, deceased, and Mary Trotter) Caroline, Julia, Cora, Anna and Augusta.† Joseph White m. Susan Madison Peyton, of Roanoke, Va., and d. s. p. Ambrose J. White m. Elizabeth Clements and had Charles, Aaron Clements, J. Henry and Elizabeth. Of the daughters of Dr. John White: Catherine m. Joseph Harper and had two sons and two daughters; Louisa m. Dr. Simon K. Wilson and had two

^{*} Jane Marshall m. David Marshall; Esther Marshall m. Conner Marshall; Aaron Marshall m. Kate Waples and David Marshall m. Della ——.

[†] Philip Howell White m. Mary Jane, daughter of George Janvier, of New Castle, Del. No issue.

[†] Carolina m. Alexander Hamilton Thompson and had George R. and Amy, who m. Joseph T. Bailey, Jr., Julia m. Henry White and had two daughters; Cora m. Henry P. Towne, and had two sons; Anna m. Frank Underwood, and Augusta m. George White.

Aaron Clements White m. - McKellar.

sons both d, s, p, and two daughters (Sarah m, Dale and Clara m, W, Wilson Byrne); Hannah m, Dr. Francis Phelps* and Elizabeth d, young unm.

Mary, second daughter of Col. David Hall, m. first Dr. Robert Houston, and had David and Robert and one daughter who d. young. She m. second David Walker and had Thomas W., Joseph H., John W., Lemuel, George, Elizabeth and Catherine. Thomas W. Walker m. first Mary Wolfe (formerly Ball) and had no issue. He m. second Ellen M., daughter of Jacob B. Vandever, of Wilmington, Del., and had Jacob Thomas, d. in infancy. Joseph H. Walker m. Leah Marshall and had Lambert R., David, William, Elizabeth, Hetty, Catherine and Ida.† John W. Walker m. Eliza H. Herdman, of Wilmington, Del., and had William J., who d. in infancy and John H. Elizabeth Walker m. J. R. Burton, and had Joseph, Edward, Henry, William and Mary, who m. William Spencer. Catherine Walker m. Capt. Lambert Rogers, and had James Polk and Mary J., who m. Richard Marix.

Jane, third daughter of Col. David Hall, m. John Collins, Governor of Delaware, and had Theophilus, John, Joseph, Sarah, Catherine and Martha. Theophilus Collins m. Mary Elliot, of Laurel, and had one son and three daughters. John and Joseph Collins both m. Sarah Collins m. first — Pennival, and m. second Solomon Prettymen. Martha Collins m. Curtis Ross.

Catherine, fourth daughter of Col. David Hall, m. David Paynter and had Samuel, John, Catherine, Agnes and Mary Jane. Catherine Paynter m. George Janvier, of New Castle, and had issue. Agnes Paynter m. ——Hurlburt and had issue. Mary Jane Paynter m. John H. Burton and had issue.

Martha, fifth daughter of Col. David Hall, m. James Tull, of Milton, Del. No issue.

Lydia, sixth daughter of Col. David Hall, m. Dr. Edward Huffington, and had Joseph, Cornelia and Kate.

Peter Hall 2d, fourth son of the first David, m. first — — and had George, Eliza and Mary. He m. second, — Wise, of Maryland, and had William and Jane. George Hall m. Mary Green, of Concord and had two daughters; one m. Edward Burton and Emeline m. Gov. William Ross. Mary Hall m. Capt. Samuel Paynter, and had Samuel, Mary, Ruth and Margaret. Jane Hall m. — White.

Jane Hall, daughter of David, 1st, son of Nathaniel, m. first David Grey; m. second Dr. Wallace, and m. third Col. Simon Kollock. No issue. Mary Hall, second daughter of David, 1st, son of Nathaniel, m. Rev.

J. P. Wilson, and had one son of same name, who resided at Newark, Del. David Hall, 1st, son of Nathaniel, built the academy at Lewes, Sussex

^{*} Hannah (White) Phelps had Frank, John, and Anne who #. --- Wallace.

[†] Lambert R. Walker m. Frances —, of Philadelphia, Pa., and had Lambert R. and Sarah Mowbray; David d. young; William d. s. p.; Elizabeth m. Howard M. Dwyer and had two sons who d. in infancy, and one daughter; Hetty Walker m. Rodney E. Lyons and has one son and one daughter; Catherine Walker m. Alfred L. Burton, and has one daughter.

county, Del. He was a large land owner, his property extending from Hall's Pond to the island and marsh of the same name.

The first Peter Hall, second son of Nathaniel, built the house, the Wiltbank house, owned by the widow of Dr. Henry Fisher Hall, at Lewes, Del.

Germantown, Pa.

HENRY HOBART BELLAS.

COSSART.—Can any reader of THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER explain who Theophilus Cossart was that was married in New York City, February 5, 1759, to Catlinetie De Forest. Who was he descendant of? Answer in the REGISTER.

GIBSON.—In the June number there appears a letter in relation to the Gibson family of Chester county, Pa. I would be very glad to communicate with the writer of this inquiry.

P. O. Box 1613, New York.

HOWELL FOSTER.

Rose.—Descendants of Rev. Robert Rose, who came from Scotland to Virginia in 1728 and died there in 1751, can see their descent from royalty on a chart pedigree, prepared by W. G. Stanard, Richmond, Va., for Miss Annie Fitzhugh Rose Walker, Richmond, Va.

ALLEN—MOORE (page 437, November, 1895).—Ethan Allen had no son by the name of Levy. He had a brother Levi, born January 16, 1745, who married Mrs. Anne Allen, a Connecticut lady, July 29, 1779. While preparing my forthcoming genealogy of Ethan Allen's descendants, I was unable to find any authority which mentioned that Levi Allen had a son. He had a daughter, name not given, who was educated in the Bethlehem school of Pennsylvania.

If anyone has authentic knowledge that he had a son who attained maturity, will he kindly give the evidence? Levi Allen died at Burlington, Vt., in 1801,

Palmer, Mass.

O. P. ALLEN.

SABIN.—Ebenezer Sabin, b. October 30, 1770; d. June, 1838; m. Linday Cutler, February 19, 1795, b. June 13, 1777. Their children were (from "Sabin Family Record"): Lucy, b. December 12, 1795; Jonathan, b. August 10, 1797, d. 1840; Joel, b. August 7, 1799; Seth, b. February 26, 1801; Betsy, b. March 17, 1804, d. May 2, 1841; Chloe, b. April 28, 1806; Phebe, b. April 18, 1808. I find in the "Cutler Memorial," page 84, the following: "Lucy, or Lynda Cutler married, February 10, 1795, Ebenezer Sabin, of Halifax. They went West." Wanted, the ancestry of Ebenezer Sabin and his wife, Linday Cutler.

Belvidere, Ill.

I. C. H.

DECKER.—In a pauper's grave in the old cemetery in the town of Moscow, Somerset county, one of Maine's oldest burying grounds, lie the remains of David Decker, a member of the famous "Boston Tea Party." Decker drifted into Maine after the close of the war with England, and for a time lived in the west part of Moscow, near the brook that bears his name. There are but two people now living in the town who can remember him. Like many of the early settlers in a new country, Mr. Decker failed to

accumulate sufficient property to carry him through his last years, and, as a result, died in poverty. The citizens of Moscow consider it a shame that a man who participated in such an important historic event should lie in an unmarked grave, and a plan is now under way to erect a suitably inscribed headstone over his grave.

COX-SNOWDEN-MCCALL-GRAHAM-JONES-ADAMS. - Information is wanted regarding the parents of Mary Cox, who was married to Samuel McCall, Jr., of Philadelphia, in 1759, and after his death married Isaac Snowden, of Philadelphia, 1763. She was the second wife of Samuel McCall, by whom she had no children, and also the second wife of Isaac Snowden, and had five sons by him. She died in 1806, at Cranbury, New Jersey, and is buried there. In our family records it is written that she was in her twenty-eighth year at the time of her marriage with Isaac Snowden in January, 1763, which would make her seventy-one years old at the time of her death in 1806, but The True American, of Philadelphia, in an obituary notice a few days after her death, gives her age as sixty-eight years. I think the record in our family Bible more apt to be the correct date. Both of her marriages are recorded in Christ Church register, although Isaac Snowden and his father, John Snowden, were Presbyterian elders. If our family record is correct, Mary Cox was born in 1735. Can anyone give me any records of a marriage of Graham and Jones and Adams and Jones prior to 1760? Graham was a descendant of a nephew or brother of the Duke of Montrose. I have seen several Graham genealogies claiming descent from Montrose, but none give exact dates. Jones was a daughter or niece of Arthur Jones, said to be a preacher in the Society of Friends at

Anyone having any data relating to the Snowden family prior to 1676 will confer a favor by communicating with

2205 Walnut street, Phila. SARA PATTERSON SNOWDEN MITCHELL.

OBITUARY.

James Mifflin, Eso., a descendant of Gen. Thomas Mifflin, of the Continental Army, died at his residence in Philadelphia, November 24. He was deputy governor-general of the Society of Colonial Wars; lieutenant-governor Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Wars; member of the board of managers Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution; vice-commander Pennsylvania Commandery Military Order of Foreign Wars of the U. S.; member Pennsylvania Society War of 1812.

BOOK NEWS.

MISS WHARTON'S latest semi-historical book is a half dozen stories, handsomely illustrated, for children,* founded on early times in and about Philadelphia. It is written in her usual pleasing style, found in her "Through Colonial Doorways," "Colonial Days and Dames," etc., books which gained for her a national reputation, and is a timely volume which, I have no doubt, will be in great demand "around the holidays."

"RECONSTRUCTION" is the theme of Mr. Scott's latest historical work.† In order to get a sure footing before entering upon the details of our "Reconstruction Era," and to enable him to better analyze President Johnston's and Grant's administrations, Mr. Scott tells of all of our "governments" and "parties," elucidates our national Constitution, and defines our "Union" and the "Science of Government" generally. It is a particularly interesting work, especially in connection with the civil war histories.

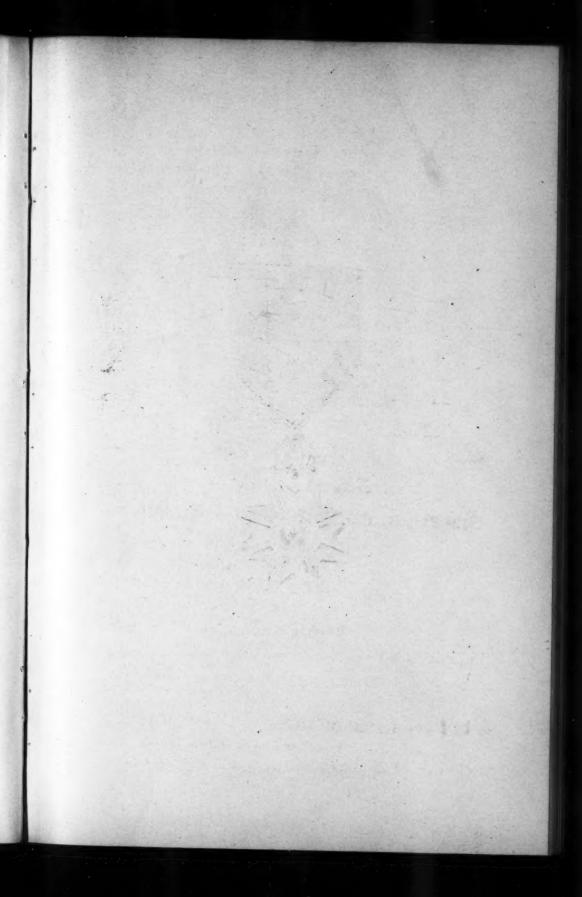
"THE PERKIOMEN REGION, PAST AND PRESENT," by Henry Sassaman Dotterer, is the title of one of the most valuable, because reliable, local histories of a portion of Eastern Pennsylvania recently published. The author, who has a complete mastery of the German language, as well as being a capable and intelligent investigator, and thoroughly informed of the past history of the region indicated, has devoted several years to collecting all the data possible of the early families in this section. Mostly of German Palatinate origin, he has collected a great deal of history regarding such well-known families as Pannebecker (Pennypacker), Hillegas, Antes, Nyce, Minnich, Reichert (Richards), Weiser, Wiegandt, Muhlenberg, Hiester and many others. The records of the old Trappe and other churches, payments for land by original purchasers in the Perkiomen country, genealogical tables, churchyard epitaphs and family traditions all combine to furnish a fund of historic lore that will become, by reason of the difficulty of its correct procurement in future years, of the greatest value to the genealogical and historic student of the colonial and Revolutionary periods of this State.

The author proposes to continue his researches for the coming year in the Rhine provinces, as well as through Holland and South Germany, investigating both public and private channels of information, and at the conclusion of his labors will probably have added still more materially to the data relating to the important event of the great German emigration of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to this country.

^{* &}quot;A Last Century Maid, and Other Stories for Children." By Anne Hollingsworth Wharton. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

^{†&}quot;Reconstruction During the Civil War in the United States of America." By Eben Greenough Scott. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston and New York. Price, \$2.

† The Perkiomen Region, Past and Present." By Henry Sassaman Dotterer. The Perkiomen Publishing Company, Philadelphia.





Insignia of the Colonial Order of the Acorn.